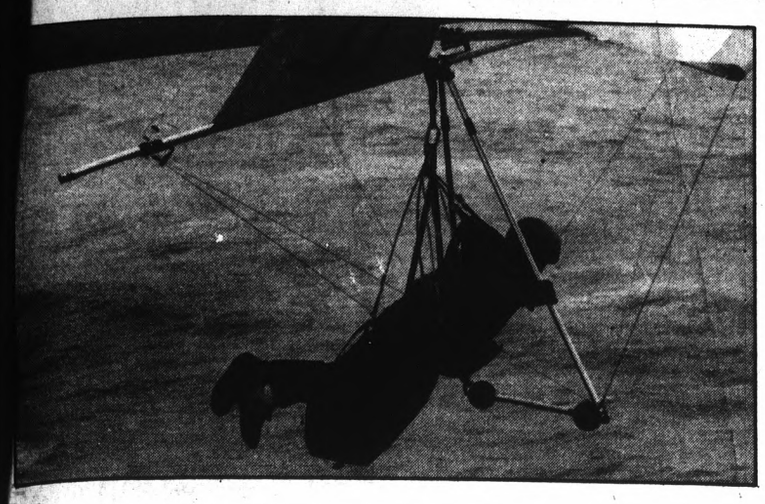
ROMBERG BAILS OUT



AF News Service

University President Paul Romberg will leave SF State next semester to become the head basketball coach at Cal-State Bakersfield, he announced yesterday.

Romberg, who was Cal-State Bakersfield's first president, said it has long been his secret desire to return to the school he designed.

"I've missed the Bakersfield area," said Romberg. "There's just so much more to do there than in San Francisco."

Romberg's announcement explains his absence from SF State on March 5 when students staged a march to protest the handling of the Doris Collum stabbing.

In a Phoenix interview two weeks ago, Romberg explained that he was in Bakersfield to see SF State play Cal-State Bakersfield at the Western Regional basketball playoff game.

"That was when I first let it be known that I wanted the coaching job," Romberg said yesterday. "I had to hide my feelings, but I was very happy when Bakersfield won (a 58-50 victory over the Gators) because every win helps recruiting."

Romberg also missed the EOP/Ethnic Studies forum March 22 for what he then said was a "very, very important meeting." He was in Bakersfield finalizing the details of his new contract.

He declined comment on what his new salary would be, saying, "I can't tell you that. But it isn't a secret."

Romberg replaces CSB Roadrunner coach Bobby Dye, who took over a last-place team a year ago and led them to this year's NCAA Division II Final Four tournament in Springfield, Mass.

"Sure, I'm disappointed," said Dye. "But from everything I've heard, Romberg is more suited to be a basketball coach than a university president."

Romberg said that although teams usually acquire many of the coach's characteristics, "they'll try to get to most of their games anyway."

He added that current Director of University Relations Don Scoble will also leave SF State to go to Bakersfield as an assistant coach.

"Players like to talk to their coach during a game," Scoble said. "I'll just be a voice for Paul when he's not there."

Leading candidates to succeed Romberg include former Interior Secretary James Watt, former SF State President and current U.S. Senator S. I. Hayakawa and current Associated Students President Yvette Terrell. All have expressed an interest in the job.

Watt suggested a series of changes he would make at SF State. (See story below.)

Hayakawa said if he returned to SF State he would be more accessible than his predecessor.

"I'll make sure that anyone who wants to see me will be able to," Hayakawa said. "As long as they don't wake me up."

Terrell promised a similar policy.

"I'd always be just a phone call away," she said.

San Francisco State

PHOENIX

Volume 30, No. 9 Thursday, April 1, 198[illegible]

James Watt could be next president

AF News Service

Former Secretary of the Interior James Watt may be the leading contender to head SF State next semester, anonymous sources revealed yesterday. He will bring with him the homespun "no frills" approach that marked his sojourn in Washington, D.C.

Before his contingent was hustled away by Secret Service agents upon his arrival at San Francisco International Airport late last night, a Watt aide slipped Phoenix reporters a copy of Watt's plan to revitalize the campus.

The 78-page proposal, titled "A Homespun Return to the 'No Frills' Basics of the American Way," includes more than 100 measures Watt would institute next fall as president of the university.

The measures fall under several categories, among them "The Wholesomenification of the Student Body," "The Discouragement of Un-American Activities," "Defense-oriented Curricular Changes" and "Environmental Stuff."

Wholesomenification measures include:

• The institution of a dress code. Ties, short hair and long pants (other than blue jeans) will be mandatory for men. Women wearing blue jeans will be expelled.

• Closure of the Union Depot bar and all bars and liquor stores within five miles of campus.

• Curfews in the dorms. Women must be in their dorms by 10 p.m. Men will have an extra half-hour in which to return after dropping off their dates.

• Installation of bells which will ring daily at 10 a.m. to announce the Pledge of Allegiance, at noon to announce recess, and at 4 p.m. to announce dismissal.

• Institution of mandatory Bible study and morning chapel.

Under the "Discouragement of Un-American Activities," the proposal listed:

• The termination of all financial aid and special admissions programs such as Educational Opportunity Program and Veterans Upward Bound, with a clause permitting the children of faculty and administration special admission in cases of severe mental deficiency.

• The "active discouragement of subversive groups" such as the United People of Color for National Liberation and its member groups, as well as the Gay and Lesbian Campus Community and "any other commie, pinko, fag or junkie organizations currently perverting the minds of us (sic) children."

• Closure of SF State's childcare center so "mothers will be free (sic) to devote their full energies to raising future productive citizens."

• The replacement of restaurants serving chop suey, burritos, pizza and other "foreign foods" with establishments offering "real food: meat-and-potatoes fare."

"Defense-oriented Curricular Changes" cited in Watt's proposal include:

• Renaming the School of Humanities as "the School of Defense Research," with departments focusing on espionage, counter-insurgency and manipulative politics.

• An expanded ROTC program, to include courses such as "Elementary Bayoneting" and "Battle Cries, Rhetoric and Yelling Loud."

• Frying drills to prepare the student body for a possible "new-kind-of-bomb-that-has-been-around-since-World-War-II" attack.

• New classes in other departments, including "Colloquial Salvadoran Spanish" in the Foreign Language Department and "Tie-Dye Camouflage Wear" in the Home Economics Department.

Under "Environmental Stuff," the plan lists:

• Filling in Lake Merced to create new parking spaces.

• On-campus oil drilling.

• Establishment of a "new-kind-of-energy-that-has-been-around-since-World-War-II" waste dumping site in the Student Union basement.

To ensure rapid implementation of the new policies, Watt's plan proposes the establishment of a permanent garrison of the San Francisco Police Department Tactical Squad on the main lawn between the Student Union and the Business Building.

Knowledgeable sources said last night that a token resistance is expected in light of the "strange and unusual nature of a small percentage of SF State's student body." For students uncomfortable with the "new morality," as the plan was summarized, the Psychology Department will be instructed to work with Student Health Services to develop recreational persuasion techniques and apparatus. Several crates of Valium and other boxes marked "Recreational Devices" in the General Services Administration warehouses in Washington, D.C. have already been earmarked for SF State, the sources revealed.

Guerrilla News Service

This photo, showing a burned-out building in west Oakland, is one of several taken by Nicaraguan spies. The Nicaraguans say these photos show evidence of human rights violations in 16 U.S. ghettos.

Invasion alert

AF News Service

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA — Citing its discovery of U.S. air and naval bases in Florida, Nicaragua has announced a $19 million plan to "disrupt the U.S. economy" by blowing up dams and bridges.

"If you blow up a dam, you cause a lot of trouble, but you're not killing people," explained a high-level official.

Recently released Nicaraguan photographs reveal military airstrips in Florida which Nicaraguan officials say have been expanded to accept French Dassault-Brequet Mirage F1 fighter bombers.

The photos also show a training field with watchtowers, 25 West German Leopard II tanks and a firing range, indicating the United States is building a sizable military force in the area.

Other photos show that some 16 U.S. ghetto residences have been burned to the ground since December, possibly to make room for expensive condominiums.

Release of the previously classified photos confirms U.S. charges that Nicaraguan planes have been flying over the United States for months. Nicaraguan officials admit that their helicopters are flying in Mexico and that two Nicaraguan destroyers equipped with sophisticated electronic gear are anchored off the coast of Florida to monitor U.S. communications.

Nicaragua also plans to enlarge military air bases in Mexico and Canada. Asked whether these would be used offensively, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra said, "I can't anticipate all future contingencies."

Nicaragua has repeatedly charged the United States with supplying military equipment to Napoleon Duarte's regime in El Salvador. It also maintains that the United States receives weapons from France and West Germany.

Nicaraguan officials say they are willing to negotiate. They propose that the United States stop shipping arms to rightist troops in El Salvador. In exchange, they will agree not to invade the United States.

"Nicaragua is playing two roles at one time," responded U.S. State Department spokesman Dean Fischer. "It is talking about negotiations but has not stopped pursuing the option of intervention."

Fischer said the United States will not renounce its right to buy weapons from any country it wishes. He called Nicaraguan claims "an exaggeration," saying there are no plans to purchase Mirage F1 fighters.

Meanwhile, a group of U.S. citizens based in Nicaragua and calling itself the National Liberation Army has claimed responsibility for blowing up two bridges near Miami, Fla., last Sunday.

When asked whether he was aware of the group's plan to destroy the bridges, Sandinista Commander Jaime Wheelock said "we just don't address allegations of that sort."

Secretary of State Alexander Haig has called a state of alert and told Americans to defend their workplaces and residences against invasion. He ordered that trenches be built around key installations and asked people to join the militia.

In Washington, D.C., thousands of Americans have volunteered for military service in a strong show of support for the alert.

Editor's Note: The facts in this story are accurate. It's just that the names have been reversed.

Strange guest at Union

AF News Service

A latter-day Quasimodo is apparently making his home in the upper reaches of the Student Union. Several students reported seeing a large, bent creature lurking in the shadows of the building's pyramids.

"The creep stole my joint," said a student who wished to remain anonymous. To date this is the only account of direct contact with "Quasi," as he is known to Sherm F. Yee, the union's night building manager.

Yee theorizes that "Quasi" was a former staff member of the "other" campus paper, the Golden Gater, who suffered the ill-effects of a weird managing editor.

See Guest, page 13

In the grand San Francisco tradition, Phoenix celebrates April Fools' Day with a page of articles designed to give our readers a chuckle. Look inside for our usual brand of complete news coverage.

Gross incompetence brings stiff to life

AF News Service

Kicking the bucket. Biting the dust. Death is one thing that comes to everyone, regardless of color, creed or sexual preference. With the accidental revival of a cadaver last week, however, two SF State students may have buried the problem once and for all.

"We call it the Humpty Dumpty process," said Harold "Frankie" Frank, a student in biology professor Lawrence Swan's anatomy class. "You know, like putting him back together again . . . get it, huh?" he asked with a wink and a nudge.

It all began when Frank and Mortimer Stein, study partners in anatomy, inadvertantly reversed the order of their class notes.

"It was basically a screw-up on Mort's part," Frank said, while Stein beamed with pride. " 'Hey,' I told him, 'something's funny here.' But we couldn't figure out just what it was."

The seemingly innocent mistake showed up after an anatomy midterm last week, when Frank and Stein, rather than dividing and identifying assorted human parts, began reassembling them.

During a thunderstorm the following day, a lightning bolt entered a window, left open to clear the classroom of foul formaldehyde fumes, and struck the pair's reconstructed corpse. The corpse — like most of the class's cadavers, a transient who died of alcoholism — sat up and inquired about the contents of a chemical bottle on an adjacent table.

"It blew the bejesus out of me," Stein said. "I immediately realized where Frankie and me had goofed."

Although Frank and Stein flunked their mid-term — "gross incompetence" and "missed the point" were scrawled in red ink across their exams — they are expected to be nominated for a Nobel prize for their contribution to science.

The details of the Humpty Dumpty process are being kept secret at present. A paper revealing the process is now being prepared and will be read at the American Revivalist Association's convention in Colma next month, Frank said.

In the air of mystery surrounding the discovery, the practical applications of Frank and Stein's work remain a source of contention and doubt.

Stein himself was the first to raise doubts about the value of reviving the dead.

"This is a matter that hits close to home," Stein said. "My own uncle bought it two months ago. I was at the reading of the will. The last thing

See Stiff, page 13

Students teach energy solutions

By Liz O'Hara

The United States could meet its energy needs for the next quarter-century by making existing forms of energy more efficient, according to Harvey Rose, co-author with Amy Pinkerton of the "The Energy Crisis, Conservation and Solar."

How the United States can become energy self-sufficient is the topic of a two-day seminar, "U.S. Energy Policy: The Conservation and Solar Controversy," which Rose and Pinkerton will teach at SF State April 17 and 18.

Rose and Pinkerton, both graduate students in public administration at SF State, have guest-lectured at several classes on U.S. energy policy and worked last year as researchers and writers for the U.S. Energy Department's Solar Energy Research Institute in Golden, Colo. Rose wrote a second book, "Solar Energy Now," and he and Pinkerton are now working on a third, titled "Conserve, America!"

Their first book, used as a text for the course, addresses the energy problem by pointing to existing technology. Citing studies which show the effectiveness of superinsulating homes and businesses, and more efficient machinery, cars and appliances, the book demonstrates that U.S. energy use in the year 2000 could be decreased by 34 percent.

"Since 25 percent of our energy comes from foreign sources," Pinkerton said, "we could become self-sufficient by technology currently available without the sacrifices and lifestyle changes Americans associate with conservation."

"We're spending $200 billion in defense to keep the oil lanes open," Rose said. "There is a real and dangerous threat of nuclear proliferation and war unless we become energy self-sufficient.

"The emphasis of the class," Rose said, "is on controversies. For example, in poll after poll the public has shown widespread support for solar energy. Why aren't we seeing explosive growth in the solar systems industry?"

"How to finance conservation and renewable energy resources is the major controversy," Pinkerton said. "People cannot get low-cost loans to invest in energy-efficient systems for their homes, even though the initial investment will be paid back in a few months or years in utility savings."

The class will discuss President Reagan's energy policies, specifically his "free-market" energy plans, which aim to eliminate conservation and solar tax credits, Rose said. Congress has not agreed to cut the credits, but Reagan has made it clear he wishes to eliminate funding for conservation and solar programs at the federal level, he said.

"The careful thought and hard work of the last 10 to 15 years by the Senate and all their conservation programs is now being undone by the Reagan administration," Rose said.

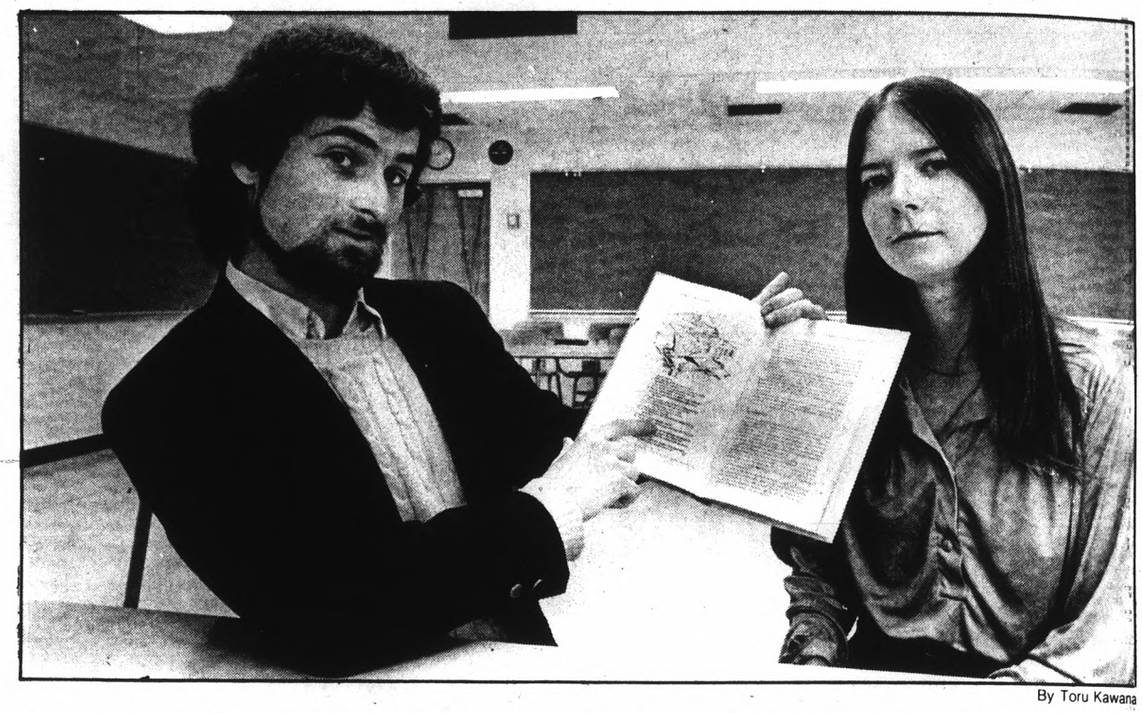
To remedy the shortcomings of federal, state and local programs in utility conservation and solar use, the course will stress the role citizens can play, and how they can influence bureaucrats and officials by citizens' lobbies and letter-writing campaigns.

"Technological and economic breakthroughs aren't needed to reach energy savings," Rose said, but strong political support and public education are.

Specific topics covered by the text and course include:

- Making buildings energy-efficient by using passive solar techniques and superinsulation
- The benefits of national recycling programs
- Cogeneration — using "waste heat" from energy production to power industrial machinery

The course has no prerequisites and is open to the public. The class, ENGR 277, will be held at SF State from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Enrollment fee is $50. The text can be bought at the campus bookstore for $14.95. To enroll, call 469-1373.



By Toru Kawana

Authors Harvey Rose and Amy Pinkerton show how the use of "Solar Energy Now" will help solve America's energy needs.

Academix

This Week & Next

Hours adjusted for spring break next week. Classes will not meet from April 5 to 9.

The cashier's office will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Monday through Friday. Regular hours will resume April 12.

The main library and garden room will be open from 8 a.m. to 4:50 p.m., Monday through Friday. The garden room will be open April 3 and 10 from 9 a.m. to 4:50 p.m. The main Library will be closed April 3, 4, 10 and 11.

There is no change in Student Health Center hours. The financial aid office's hours are also unchanged.

Gator Gym will be closed all week.

The Student Union will be open April 5 to 8, from 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. and April 9 from 7:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. The union will be closed April 3, 4, 10, and 11.

The University Club will close Friday, April 2, at 4 p.m. It will resume service April 12 at 8:30 a.m.

Today, April 1

"The Electric String Quartet" will perform classical and jazz arrangements in the Depot from 5 to 7 p.m. Free.

Elementary Teaching Program information meetings are being held now for advice on spring 1983 registration. On the bulletin board opposite ED 130, schedule yourself for an information session. For people who work days, there will be courses offered after 4 p.m. For information call 469-1562.

The Math Club presents an ongoing series of colloquia. Pick up the problem for next Wednesday's program at the Math Department office or call J.H. Oppenheim, Math Club advier, at 469-2039 or 665-3824.

Friday, April 2

April is "VD Month." Don't pass it on. Contact the Student Health Center, Monday though Friday, from 1 to 4 p.m. Students, faculty and staff are welcome to drop in.

"Yacht Season '82" opens on San Francisco Bay. Hornblower Party Yachts starts its "Friday Night Elegant Dinner/Dance Cruises," from 7 p.m. to midnight. Reservations can be made at 540-8352.

Saturday, April 3

A walk in Golden Gate Park will bring you to a "Plant Sale" at Strybing Arboretum in the Hall of Flowers. From 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Sunday, April 4

Explorama presents "Poland: The Enduring Dream," at the University of California's Wheeler Auditorium. At 2:30 p.m., admission $5.25. For reservations call 771-4733.

Monday, April 5

"A Concert Cabaret," starring Martha Schlamme, at the Great American Music Hall. The music of Kurt Weill, Jacques Brel, Stephen Sondheim, Nikki Giovanni and Judith Viorst is featured. At 8 p.m., tickets $8 at the door.

Thursday, April 8

Computer Services will be inaccessible for two days for equipment upgrade, from 8 a.m. today, until April 9, at 5 p.m. For more information call 469-1444.

Friday, April 9

Vida Gallery has an opening reception for the Sue Sellers exhibition. From 6 p.m. at the Women's Building, 3543 18th St. For information call 864-VIDA.

Monday, April 12

"Sexuality — Ten Years of Change," a day-long program sponsored by EROS at the Barbary Coast. From 10 a.m. Free.

Tuesday, April 13

"The Electric Horseman," starring Jane Fonda and Robert Redford at the Depot. 5 p.m. Free.

More A.S. phone shenanigans

By Robert Manetta

At least $438.85 in questionable and third-party phone calls connected with Associated Students President Yvette Terrell and Treasurer Alice Rainey were charged to AS phones between June 1980 and April 1981, a Phoenix investigation has found.

Added to figures revealed early in the semester, a total of $830.16 in student money has been spent in the past two years for calls involving Terrell's number in San Francisco, a number she used in Palo Alto, her parents' numbers in Austin, Texas and her sister's number in Alhambra, Calif.

The two-year total for third-party calls involving Rainey's Oakland number is $276.55.

The latest findings include:

- $156.98 in calls from the legal referral office, where Terrell worked before becoming president, to Austin and Alhambra numbers listed to Terrell's parents and sister.
- $51.01 in calls from the legal referral office to a Palo Alto number listed as Terrell's number on the 1981 legal referral staff roster.
- $40.95 in calls from the legal refer-

See Scam, page 13

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Travel, parties, headaches

The city life of a diplomat

By Ken Maryanski

Soviet Vice Consul Gennadiy S. German, a tall, good-looking 30-year-old who could easily pass as a hockey player, doesn't have much sympathy for his countrymen back home.

"When some of my friends start to criticize something in the Soviet Union, I say 'Well, you ought to go to the United States and try to live there.' "

German laughed when he said it, but anyone in the consular corps would know he was dead serious.

Insight

The diplomatic life, especially in San Francisco, isn't what it's cracked up to be.

San Francisco has 64 foreign consulates (branches of embassies) giving it a diplomatic force outnumbered only by Washington, D.C. and New York.

The reasons for San Francisco's attraction of diplomatic missions are as varied as the cultural influences that make up this international city.

Indeed, its international tradition is perhaps the biggest enticement for countries looking for new outposts in the United States.

Geography plays a big part too. San Francisco's status as gateway to the Pacific means two things to foreign consulates.

First, it means many foreigners, either tourists or immigrants, will pass through and possibly settle in the Bay Area. Visa, immigration, promoting tourism and serving the expatriate community are major consulate functions.

More importantly, the gateway makes San Francisco a center for international trade — the promotion of which is a prime consulate concern.

"The business and economic community is where the consulate action is at right now in the United States," said Ken Sunquist, one of five trade commissioners of the Canadian Consulate.

Like many of the consulates, Canada's is located in San Francisco's Financial District. The city's centralized concentration of international banks and businesses is another consulate drawing card.

"We report to Ottawa about the background against which U.S. decisionmakers are acting," said Harold Hickman, Canadian Vice Consul in charge of public affairs.

"Diplomats are legalized spies. They are the eyes and ears of one country in another country," he said.

In a large consulate like Canada's, actual foreign service officers with full diplomatic immunity are only a portion of the entire staff of 40.

The consul general heads the consulate. Below him are consuls, then vice consuls and a support staff of non-diplomat foreign nationals and American employees.

"Diplomats are legalized spies. They are the eyes and ears of one country in another."

The Soviet Union and China refuse to hire Americans for fear they'll be CIA or FBI agents, according to Harry L. Haehl, secretary-treasurer of the San Francisco Consular Corps, a group of diplomats that sponsor monthly luncheons for the consular community.

Russia's Pacific Heights consulate has by far the largest diplomatic corps in the area — 20 professional diplomats — said Haehl.

He said it is accepted belief among the corps that some diplomats are, for lack of a better word, "spies."

"I'm sure it's the same thing in the U.S. consulate in Leningrad," he said.

"What's funny is that the Chinese have an awfully big group here too. I'm quite sure they don't need that many but feel they have to have a big mission because the Soviets do. There's a lot of that one-upmanship here."

Many countries, especially Third World ones, cannot afford or don't require large missions. Countries with little economic interaction with the United States often have one- or two-person outfits with limited functions.

Still other nations appoint U.S. citizens as "honorary" consuls general to represent their interests here. Haehl is Malaysia's "honorary" diplomat. He has no foreign service background, works out of his office in a large San Francisco law firm and receives no pay — just reimbursement for expenses he incurs in his consular duties.

"My functions are largely ceremonial," the 70-year-old Haehl said. "If some Malaysian citizen gets his passport ripped off, he come to me and I'll call the ambassador in Washington to try to help him out."

"Everybody has a lot of misconceptions about the foreign service because there has never been a TV series on an embassy," said Hickman, Canadian Vice Consul.

What TV cameras would find is a group of hard-working, dedicated professionals who have to pack up and move thousands of miles every couple of years.

Diplomats rarely serve at a post for more than four years. Then it's on the road again.

German has two sons, ages two and three, and finding a babysitter is just one of his problems. Since San Francisco has no Soviet schools, he will have to send them back to Russia when they reach school age.

Deputy Consul Olivier Poupard, the No. 2 man in France's Bush Street consulate, is luckier. The city has plenty of French schools. But his wife, Corinne, is stuck in their rented Mill Valley home raising two small children in a foreign country.

She said her biggest problem is making friends with reluctant neighbors.

"They are not interested to meet French people," she said. "I would like to have more conversation than just 'Hi. Good morning. Lovely weather.' "

Given the current exchange rate, the Poupard's are having a hard time making ends meet.

"With the dollar so high and the franc so weak, it's a problem for French diplomats in the United States," he said.

But he said his biggest headache stems from being a bureaucrat for the Bay Area's French community.

"The French are an impatient people who want things done immediately," he said.

Until this year, Canadian diplomat Hickman's biggest headache came from "quasi-environmental groups" opposed to the Canadian seal hunt.

He believes his office has been successful with public relations in quelling the anti-hunt tide.

"We try to make people realize that in a society that eats Big Macs and wears leather clothing, killing seals for fur is not that morally unacceptable."

Adjusting to this society for a Canadian is certainly easier than for a Soviet, but Hickman and several other Canadian diplomats said they still feel like foreigners.

"The human wreckage you see on the streets, the fact that people carry guns here — I find it strange and frightening," Hickman said.

All the diplomats agree they are more afraid of American street crime than terrorism.

"Embassies are bigger targets than consulates," said Deputy Consul Poupard. "It's like an earthquake here. You think about it, but if you can't bear the threat, you quit the job."

Of more concern to the consular corps is the relative lack of diplomatic privileges provided by the city of San Francisco, specifically parking privileges.

In nearly all foreign and American cities, consular corps license plates mean they can park anywhere, but not here.

"They do not scare the meter maids," Poupard said. "They don't know what the plates are. I have to explain it to them."

The diplomatic social scene is less important in San Francisco than in other countries.

"In a place like Yugoslavia, that's one of the few ways of really getting a lot of business information," said Ken Sunquist, another Canadian diplomat. "But Americans don't operate that way. I think more business is done over lunch than at dinner parties."

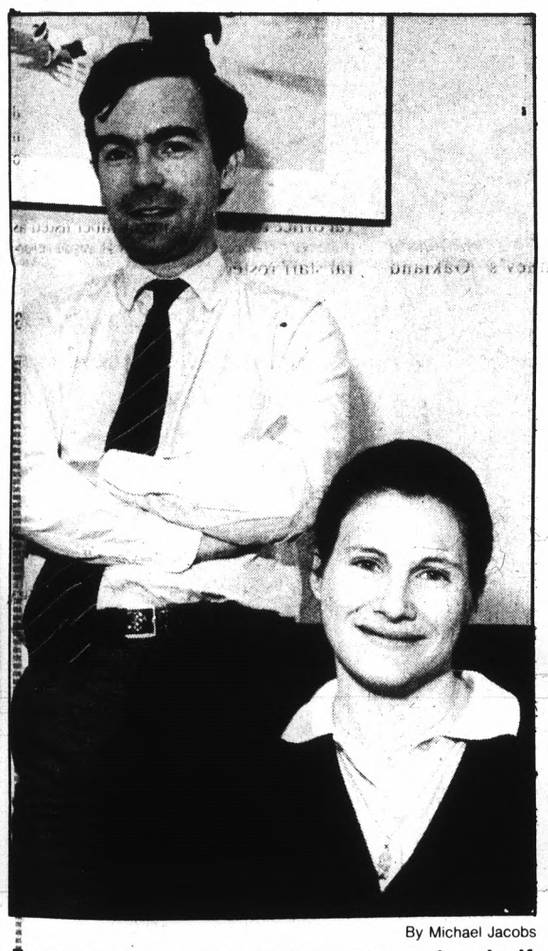
"You're invited to every dogfight in town, but you accept few," said Malaysia's Harry Haehl. "A diplomat's superiors are going to judge them by results, not by how many parties they attend. They want to see how much trade or tourism is coming in from California."

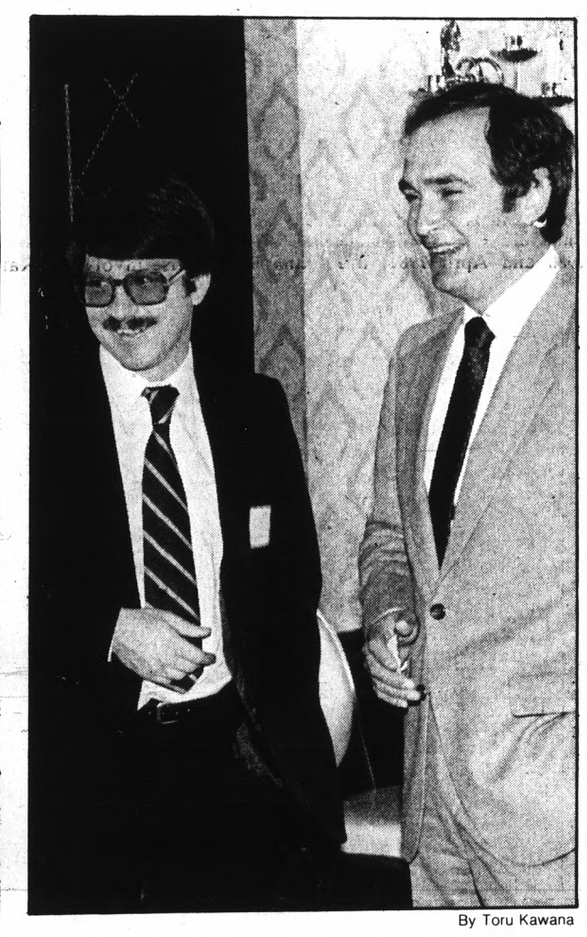
"The best thing is the stimulation. I very rarely have two days the same," said Hickman. "Last week we had the attorney general of Saskatchewan through here. Before that, we met with members of the Canadian Parliament. It's all very exciting and interesting.

"I think you'll find that most foreign service officers have short attention spans. We're like little kids. We always have to have something new to see."

By Toru Kawana

Soviet Vice Consul Gennadiy German said the Soviet press is "subject to propaganda considerations" and called Libya's Mohammar Khadafy a "very irrational man" when he spoke at SF State.





By Michael Jacobs

By Toru Kawana

French Deputy Consul Olivier Poupard and wife Corinne find their franc doesn't go as far as it did. Canadians Harold Hickman and Ken Sunquist work to quell opposition to Canadian seal hunts.

Laid-back diplomacy

Every Wednesday night foreign diplomats descend from the stuff-shirt world of diplomatic protocol and cloak-and-dagger secrecy to take on 50 SF State students loaded with tough questions.

One week a Soviet official lauds the movie "Reds" as a "giant step forward for Hollywood." Another week a Franciscan priest and Sandinistan representative show slides of a leper colony in Nicaragua.

The class, "International Relations 600: Diplomatic Symposium," is a refreshing and informative, yet serious, break for students bogged down in academic gobbledygook, and for diplomats bogged down in government policy.

"They somehow transcend their diplomatic roles and their academic roles come back to them," said IR Professor Mukund Untawale, teacher of the four-unit class. "It diminishes their natural tendency to tow the government line."

The diplomats choose their topics, but the question-and-answer period that follows is as one student said, "a free-for-all."

After a half-hour speech detailing his government's position on the arms race, Soviet Vice Consul Gennadiy S. German deftly answered questions about Poland, Afghanistan and other sticky issues.

He admitted the Soviet press is 'subject to propaganda considerations" and called Libya's Mohammar Khadafy a "very irrational man."

"Some of my elaborations here certainly wouldn't appear in the Soviet mass media," he said.

"The diplomats get invigorated as much as the students do," said Untawa[illegible] for 10 years and w[illegible] United Nations Secretariat. "The give and take often helps them understand their own foreign policy better.

"But our primary motivation is to provide students with a real-life dimension to the academic field of international relations. It tells them what kind of life they can expect in the foreign service, Amnesty International or multinational corporations."

Untawale said most of his students are IR majors, but since the class has no prerequisites, other students interested in "global awareness" take it as well.

"The diplomats give an in-depth and authorative picture of their countries," said Nikos Ninolakis, a 24-year-old IR and political science major from Greece who took the class partly because of a desire to enter his country's foreign service. "They are sometimes biased, but are more honest than articles in newspapers or Time magazine."

Charles Tucek is a 32-year-old Czechoslovakian defector now studying international relations at SF State. The class for him is "a relaxed way to be exposed to different cultures and people."

"I've never seen a Russian official like Mr. German — very relaxed and unofficial," he said. "There are no real hostilities in the audience either."

[illegible]pression of diplomats?

It seems they are more like public relations people."

Many of the diplomats are repeat performers and know what to expect.

Others, such as South Korean Consul Tae Hee Park, worry about a language barrier.

"I don't know if my English is so good," he said.

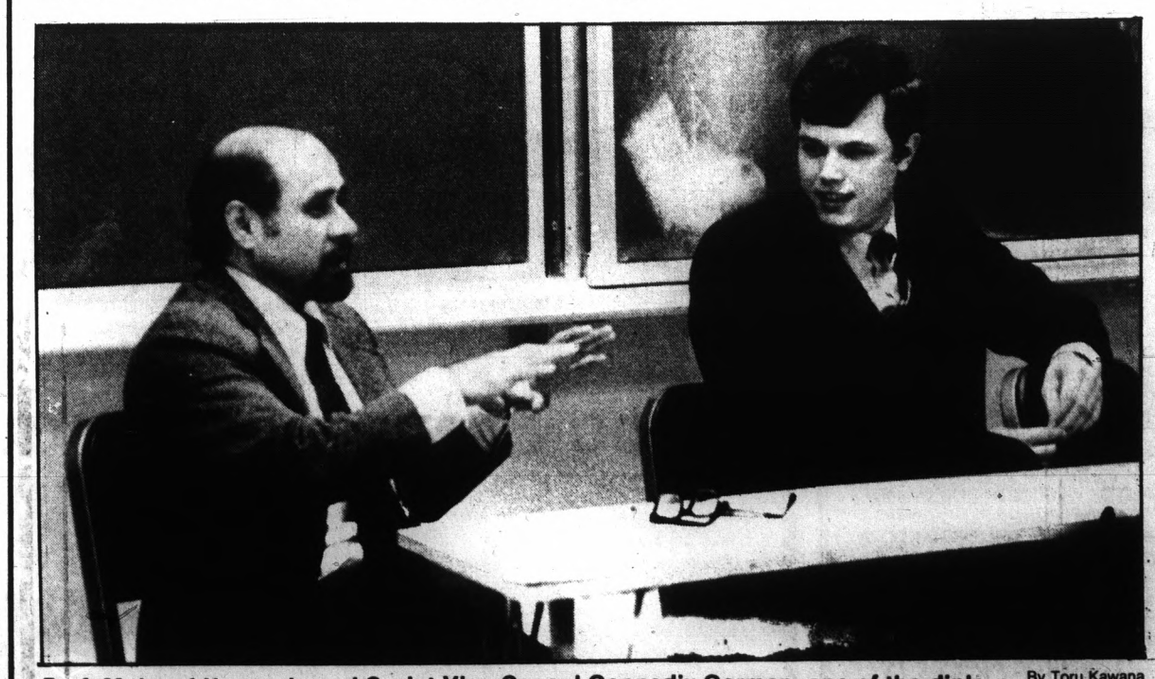
Last semester, an SF State graduate student had to translate for an Argentine diplomat.

"The students were exposed to a whole speech in Spanish," said Untawale. "It brought me back to my UN days."

The bottom line, according to Untawale, is communication.

"The old defensive style of diplomacy doesn't make sense any more. This is a very small planet and the lines of communication have to be open."

— K.M.



By Toru Kawana

Prof. Mukund Untawale and Soviet Vice Consul Gennadiy German, one of the diplomats who address the class on Wednesday at 8 p.m. in HLL 362.

Woman serves Nicaragua

For the honorary consuls general representing a country is a hobby. For the large consular staffs, it is a transient job loaded with inconveniences.

For Aura Lila Beteta, being Nicaragua's consul general in San Francisco means total dedication and supreme sacrifice.

When her son Sergio went to Nicaragua in 1977 to join the Sandinistan guerrilla movement against Anastasio Somoza, she didn't try to stop him. The short, silver-haired ex-SF State employee and student had been active herself in the movement since leaving Nicaragua for San Francisco 20 years ago.

In May 1980, Sergio's remains — a skull, left leg and right arm — were found by peasants in the mountains of northern Nicaragua, according to Beteta.

"I was told by the peasants that he was tortured by the National Guard," the 39-year-old Beteta said. "His eyes were pulled out and his tongue and genital parts were cut off.

"But I think it was worth it. Christ was crucified and we are followers of Christ."

Despite her deep political beliefs, Beteta usually leaves the political side of diplomacy to her country's embassy in Washington. For her, actions speak louder than words.

With two other staff members the impoverished Nicaraguan government provides, she often spends 14 hours a day processing passports, extending visas, legalizing documents and otherwise helping the 60,000 Nicaraguans she estimates live in the Bay Area.

Boxes of personal belongings and gifts targeted for Nicaragua — from electrical appliances to guitars — clutter the consulate's Market Street office.

Several young Nicaraguans sat in the reception area waiting for student documents to be signed, waiting for legal information or waiting to go home.

"It is a lot of work, but it inspires you," Beteta said. "It's for a good cause, a humanitarian cause. I think it's a great honor to serve my country."

She said she receives a "modest" salary for a job that also includes giving visas, information and cultural presentations to tourists and businessmen wanting to visit Nicaragua.

Beteta attended SF State for a semester and was working in the loan collection department when the Sandinistas gained power in July 1979 and offered her the job.

But the leap from school employee to consul general was not as glamorous as one might expect.

"To tell you the truth, we don't attend parties or any of the social activities, due to our workload," she said. "We'd love to if we could."

And despite the workload and increasing terrorist attacks on diplomats, Beteta doesn't feel the job is pressure-packed.

"Pressure, to me, is worrying about an invasion that would stop the progress in Nicaragua and destroy the economy that is just beginning to grow. That means more poverty, more suffering of the people, and that worries me a lot."

She refused to single out the United States as her country's chief threat, but said relations would improve if Reagan or Haig would visit Nicaragua "to see the reality."

She said she has twice invited Mayor Dianne Feinstein to visit Nicaragua, but the mayor hasn't accepted.

Like Feinstein, Beteta is a woman in a predominantly male profession.

"Well, that is a challenge. We have to compete with men," she said laughing. "But I guess we do great."

The thousands of refugees able to return to Nicaragua with Beteta's help would no doubt agree.

— K.M.

Police seeking hot electronics

By Larry Deblinger

The SF State Department of Public Safety is searching for unwitting accessories in a campus calculator ripoff to help recover what could be thousands of dollars worth of stolen property.

Anyone who bought electronic equipment from SF State student Michael A. Ma in the past year is being asked to report to campus police. The equipment may be stolen property, but purchasers will not be held accountable, according to DPS spokesman Lt. Richard Van Slyke.

Ma, a 22-year-old physics major, was arrested and charged with grand theft two weeks ago for buying electronic equipment with stolen checks on which he forged signatures. DPS officers recovered $1000 worth of stolen calculators and memory modules at the home of Roderick Hom, a former SF State student and friend of Ma, who has been charged with possession of stolen property.

The recovered equipment may be only the tip of an iceberg in the year-old investigation, Van Slyke said.

"We have reason to believe that Ma has been selling equipment on campus for quite a while and there's no telling how much money it involves," said Van Slyke. "We would like to ask the entire campus community to come forward and turn in any equipment bought from Ma. We will assume it was purchased in good faith."

Van Slyke said that the DPS and the courts can arrange for a reimbursement of the money paid for the equipment. He mentioned other incentives for turning in the goods.

"If by some chance police officers checked the (students') equipment, the situation could become quite embarrassing and inconvenient," said Van Slyke.

Van Slyke said $700-$800 worth of equipment may still be floating around because Calpro, a Virginia electronics equipment firm, reported having sent about $1700-$1800 worth of equipment to Ma whose two payment checks bounced.

The checks were stolen from the Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, a student group on campus of which Ma was a member. The institute promptly closed the account with Wells Fargo.

Neither the DPS or representatives of the institute know how many checks were stolen because they were taken out of a book with pages of three checks. Van Slyke said Ma may have stolen different checks, forged different names and purchased from different companies who have not reported the bounced checks. So far, Van Slyke says, no one has turned in equipment purchased from Ma.

de Grassi - guitar virtuoso

By Charles J. Lenatti

Carpenter cum urban geographer cum guitar virtuoso Alex de Grassi fuses elements of jazz, folk and classical music to create a uniquely bright, almost dulcimer-like sound.

The 30-year-old Windham Hill fingerpicker who played at SF State yesterday, uses open tunings and tautly strung steel strings to give his guitar playing an evocative percussive quality.

"I always wanted to be a jazz drummer," the angular, sandy-haired composer said while flicking through a deck of playing cards in his modest Noe Valley apartment. In the background, the delicate artistry of Scott Cossu, one of Windham Hill's fine pianists who accompanied de Grassi at SF State filled the air like perfectly tuned falling raindrops.

Although his early influences were English folk guitarists like John Renbourn and Bert Jansch and later, Americans John Fahey and Leo Kotke, when de Grassi expanded his musical spectrum, he turned not to classical or jazz guitarists, but to classical piano concertos and jazz pianists with energetic, percussive sound like Fats Waller, Keith Jarrett and Joe Zawinul.

With a piano, he said, you can keep a bass figure or harmonic progression going while playing a melody over it with the other hand.

He recreates the effect on guitar by using arpeggios (notes of a chord played in rapid succession rather than simultaneously) and a single repeated theme or motif stated in the beginning of a song.

"If I start to play a motif and play a melody against it, I will drop out some of the notes I was originally playing. But because the musical motif was set up in the beginning, when the melody comes in, you are actually only hearing half the motif, but your mind thinks you are hearing the whole thing," he said.

His technique often creates the illusion of two guitarists playing simultaneously.

De Grassi, whose grandfather, violinist Antonio de Grassi, was a concert master for the San Francisco Symphony, was born in Japan, but raised in Palo Alto. After travelling in Europe, living what he calls a bohemian lifestyle, he returned to the Bay Area and, in 1973, renewed his acquantance with his cousin, William Ackerman, who had just begun working for himself as a carpenter.

Ackerman encouraged de Grassi to learn the trade and he worked as a carpenter for three years before returning to U.C. Berkeley to earn a degree in urban geography. A short stint working as a "go-fer" at the San Francisco Planning Office convinced de Grassi not to devote his life to urban design.

By 1976, Ackerman had founded a record company and named it Windham Hill Records, after his contracting company. De Grassi, who reads a little music but plays and composes mostly by ear, had been playing guitar since he commandeered his brother's $59 Aria classical guitar at the age of 13.

Although he had only played for friends in informal settings, de Grassi recorded his first solo guitar album, "Turning: Turning Back," to considerable critical and popular acclaim. In a 1980 Readers Poll in Frets Magazine, deGrassi placed third behind bluegrass legends Doc Watkins and Chet Atkins.

Whereas "Turning: Turning Back" reflected his folk influences, his subsequent albums "Slow Circle" and "Clockwork," in which he intersperses solo pieces with ensemble work, have more a a jazz flavor, although de Grassi's music defies simple categorization.

By Richard Brucker

Alex de Grassi mellows audience with his guitar.

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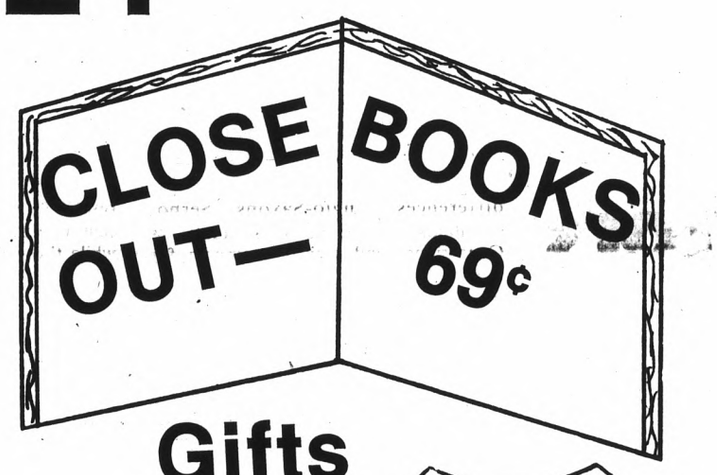

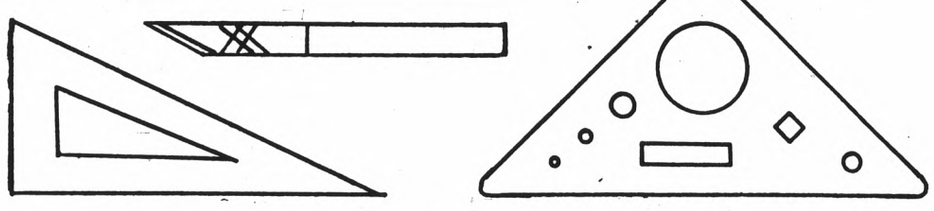

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Opinion

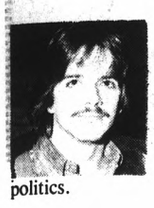
What do you want to be when you grow up?

Harvey Ieiri, 22, Psychology: Older. For no particular reason. I could have said something else but I don't think it's printable.

John McClaine, 20, Liberal Studies: Young. Young is a mentality and I plan to stay young. Several times I've felt very old.

Mary McIlroy, 22, Journalism: I don't know. I haven't decided yet. I wanted to be a teacher until I started going to school.

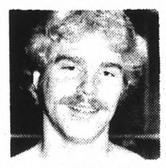
Juliet Esperana, 21, Social Welfare: A social worker for the mentally handicapped. Just to make the world better. I have a basic curiosity concerning the mentally handicapped and interest in those who are needy.



Eddy Carranza, 19, Creative Writing, Associated Students Speaker: An author. Definitely not a politician. AS sort of destroyed my faith in politics.

Congo Phil, 37, Dance accompanist: What I've always wanted to be — a musician. I like to compose my own music, which is a cross between all the cultures. I play percussion and electronic keyboards.

Kevin Gross, 21, Journalism: It's funny you should ask that. Actually, I'm going for your job. I'm a journalism major. That dates from high school, when I found out that novelists don't eat on a regular basis, and journalists do.



Galen Burgett, 24, Business Major and weightlifter: Strong, Sexy. Because of Schopenhauer. I was introduced to Schopenhauer when I was young. His philosophy is that there is a driving desire behind everything you do, and that is to reproduce.

Lucy Yee, 21, Music: A singer. I'm a singer, and I've just changed my major. I want to be a contemporary gospel singer.

Tom Rath, 27, Psychology: That's been a problem for a long time. I'm still undecided. Maybe a fireman.

Yale Patt, 42, Professor of Computer Science: I guess I have not thought that far in the future in a while.

Steve Swanson, 24, Film: That's a good question. The producer of the world's greatest movie, a movie that's going to bridge the gap between the races.

Uh oh. Guess you noticed there's no cartoon here. There was SUPPOSED to be a cartoon and this is the box where one should go, but ..uh..like we lost it. Like the dog ate it and we left it in a folder that was thrown out by mistake and then it was raining and...like what we're trying to say is--it's not our fault! I mean, jeez, it's really hard sometimes to come up with an idea.

....Sorry.

©NickeL'82

A true California water folktale

By William S. Fisher, Ph.D.

"I'll be fiddled! Those folks out in Californy sure got their own way o' doin' things."

"What'd ya say, Lukie?"

"Sez here there's a group o' folks in the San Jo-a-kwin Valley that's gettin' their irrigatin' water from an 'aqueduct.'"

"Nawww! Well, the Lord works in mysterious ways."

"Seems like. These folks got their neighbors in the north part o' the state to give 'em their water an' neighbors t' the south of 'em t' pay for bringin' it to 'em!"

"Friendly neighbors."

"Right friendly. Sez here that the folks in Southern Californy — 'mostly residential customers' — pay fer 70 percent o' the water and get 24 percent while those folks in the San Jo-a-kwin Valley pay fer only 14 percent an' get 63 percent of it."

"Nawww. I ain't no mathematician, but somehow that just don't add up."

"They're a different breed, Clem. A totally different breed."

"Sounds like fast-talkin' somewheres. Like them TVA folks."

"Fact is, them farmers gettin' all that water ain't even people. Most of 'em's corporations."

"Naww!"

"Yep — sez Chevron USA of Standard Oil Company's got the biggest farm. An' there's Getty Oil an' Shell Oil an' Tenneco Oil . . ."

"Farmin, y' say?"

"Yep. An' there's even the Prudential Insurance Company of America."

"Well, now it's beginnin' t' make more sense."

"How d'ya figger, Clem?"

"Them folks out there couldn't get along without their cars. Why, they live in 'em, purt' near! So they're probly swappin' with those big corporations — water fer some gasoline an' car insurance."

"Mebbe so, Clem. But it seems I was readin' otherwise, earlier. . . . Here it is: 'A major reason for delivering so much state project water to the San Joaquin District was the desire to relieve the overdraft of groundwater in that region.'"

"Relieve the overdraft o' groundwater?"

"Seems like they was diggin' wells an' suckin' theirselves dry. So the state decided t' build 'em this aque-duct t' bring 'em water down from the north so's they'd quit usin' up all their groundwater."

"Seems reasonable. Leastways, if them folks in the north got plenty o' water an' don't mind givin' it up."

"That must be the case. Can't imagine 'em givin' it up if they needed it. Well, now lookee here . . . !"

"Ya know I cain't see without my glasses."

"It sez, 'Instead of relieving the overdraft on existing irrigated lands, state project water has been mainly used to develop new lands for irrigated agriculture.'"

"Y'mean they used the water fer new crops? What about the underground water? They still usin' it up?"

"Fast as ever. They were minus 1 million acre-feet in 1958, 10 million acre-feet in 1968 an' minus 18 million acre-feet in 1978."

"Whooee dawg-it! They suck up all that water an' their whole state's gonna cave right in!"

"I bet yer right. Can ya picture it? The whole San Jo-a-kwin Valley — corporations an aque-ducts an' pistachios — all swallered up!"

"That pistachio, that's a kind of nut, ain't it?"

"Yep, they planted a whole passle o' pistachios with the new water 'cause pistachios could be used fer a tax shelter. Before the aque-duct, there was only 210 square miles of irrigated land an' now there's some 600 square miles. An' most o' that's planted in tax-shelter crops."

"Well, I reckon the world needs more pistachios. Lord know I never seen one."

"Me neither."

"Hey, Lukie, how much water's an acre-foot?"

"Oh, I reckon there's about 325,829 gallons."

"Lawwzy! Measurin' that musta' been a real chore!"

William S. Fisher recently completed his doctorate in Ecology at UC Davis.

The Mandate

In November 1980, Ronald Reagan awoke from a dreamless sleep to receive the Mandate.

Two months later, Ronald Reagan was sworn in as Our President. The government spent $1.8 million for his inauguration. This splendid display of power and prestige set the stage for the tone of his administration.

Under The Mandate, America is once again becoming the Land of Opportunity. Anyone, rich or upper-middle class, can achieve the American Dream — making money hand over fist.

As it is written, so shall it be done.

With The Mandate, Our President has taken it upon himself to once and for all eliminate wasteful payments to those citizens who refuse to participate fully in Our Way of Life. This especially includes old people, the unemployed and those minorities who refuse to become White.

Our Leader has given the Defense Department its own Mandate to defend itself against Bleeding Heart Liberals and their budget cuts. This will surely show The Other Side that America is determined to stop at nothing to fulfill America's Manifest Destiny.

As it is written, so shall it be done.

Mr. Reagan is working for an end to useless labor laws, such as the minimun wage law and the un-American "mandatory unionism" that causes workers to be less than fully productive. A little fear of being fired helps a man work hard for his $3.50 an hour, it has been said — by American businessmen since the 18th century.

Under The Mandate, Our President is working two to four hours a day to bring to the younger generations the same values he held as a young man at the beginning of this century. The Mandate is clear — Americans want things the way they used to be. Americans can take control through the power of The Will.

As it is written, so shall it be done.

Mr. Reagan also is working to give the nuclear power industry a clear Mandate to go ahead with the construction of more plants, which will make Our Country less dependent on foreign oil. Because of this, The President is working to dismantle the useless Department of Energy and cut back expenditures on needless solar power research and conservation programs. After all, America didn't get where it is today through conservation. And it's about time someone showed those foreigners that there is only so far they can go in playing around with the price of Our Oil.

As it is written, so shall it be done.

Our Leader is encouraging, yes, even demanding, that Our Allies across the seas increase their military budgets so that they, too, can enjoy Our Nation's role as Defender of the Free World. If this is not done, the entire world will fall prey to the domination of Godless Communism as personified by the Red Menace in the Kremlin and the Yellow Peril behind the walls of the Forbidden City in Peking.

As it is written, so shall it be done.

April Fools'. We hope.

Letters

Reply

It was not easy for our theater group to decide to reply to your March 11 review.

As a political, feminist collective, we thought it important to open a dialogue, particularly relating to the issues Barbara Grob brought up in her review. We will try as much as possible not to respond to her criticism of the performance but rather, to what we feel was a gross misrepresentation of what we are trying to say and how we say it.

We call ourselves a comedy-drama because some pieces in the show are comic, others dramatic. We want to be certain that none of your readers thinks that we want to make light of the issues Grob mentions, particularly battered women.

She quotes one of our members as saying that this piece "does produce nervous laughter from some audiences...we get very different feedback each time we perform." This sounds like Grob is saying that we see ourselves as almost producing a comic effect but not quite succeeding. The piece, "Battered Women," is stark, almost ritualistic. It is based on a poem by and taped interviews with several women who have survived that experience.

Our comedy comes from making fun either of ourselves or of our oppressors.

Grob said that our program lacked continuity and cohesion because of the range of subjects. We think, rather, that this is an inevitable result of trying to showcase within 40 minutes the variety of material and talent contained in a two-hour show. We think this is a serious problem and one we will try to address the next time we perform a small portion of the show.

We hope this letter will clarify any misconceptions that either you or your readers might have about Common Threads' approach to these difficult issues.

— Vicki Dello Joio
Common Threads

NASLP

I, too, support First World People of Color and their demands for increased support for the Ethnic Studies Department and the Exaggerated Opportunity Program. Our organization, North American Students of Less Pigment (NASLP), is also frustrated with the situation at SF State.

We feel that in spite of small cultural differences, Anglo-Saxons, Serbo-Croatians and Celts must unite as Caucasians, and actively compete for the position of First World People (without much color) that we held until very recently.

As a minority group at SF State, we feel that it is high time the Ethnic Studies Department was granted school status, and in the same sweeping gesture of student power, introduce a major in Caucasian Studies, therefore embracing students of color and less color.

We at NASLP believe that a greater academic emphasis on racial differences and ethnicity is the only reasonable alternative to traditional (and outdated) studies, e.g., science, foreign languages and the fine arts. Each of these fields can easily be covered within their respective ethnic departments.

Henceforth, non-aligned departments at SF State will be answerable to NASLP and the First World People of Color.

— Lyonel Feininger

Out of touch

With student fees increasing, student aid decreasing and overall support of the university by the state being reduced each year, it amazes me how out of touch student representatives seem to be with conditions both in and outside the university. Two examples:

The reasons for firing Dorothy Pijan have never been made clear other than personality conflicts with the Student Union Governing Board. As a user of the Student Union, I saw a great many improvements in service and activities and attribute them to Pijan's direction. But after spending more than $60,000 firing a nationally honored union director, the board is spending $6,000 of student money to fill the position. Does the SUGB realize that the university has only $6,000 to fill all its new faculty positions? For 10 positions in the School of Science only $2,000 is available and now that is frozen.

Second: a recent comment to scrap the Child Care Center because it benefits only a few non-vocal students. This is perhaps the most successful program of AS, costs little in relation to the service, and is essential to students with children. The major trend in society over the past decade is to increase such facilities so that women, primarily, have the opportunity to pursue careers of their choice. The AS should increase support of this program.

As an observer of student government, I have seen the tremendous potential of talented people and student moneys wasted due to petty squabbles and outright corruption. The primary reason is the lack of continuity — student representatives serve for a single year and therfore must make some dramatic, short-term action to be recognized. The time of service can't be changed, but I hope the new representatives will look hard at what is happening outside their offices and seek long-term continuing solutions to serious student problems.

— Michael Josselyn
Assistant Professor of Biology

Pro-lifers

I read the article "Pro-lifers' showing a hypocritical face," (March 18) and offers the following response.

I really got a kick out of the picture above the editorial — the little kid with the bowl of mush and a number on his shirt. The kid looks unhappy; that mush probably tastes disgusting. If he was aborted he wouldn't have to put up with that, or any unsavory meal.

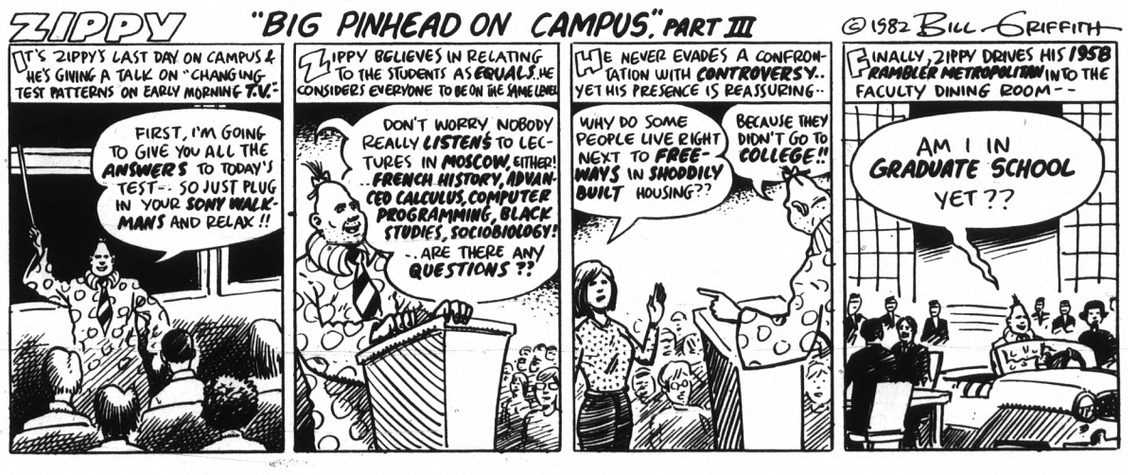
Hey, nobody will guarantee to adopt millions of unwanted babies, but if you look at the number of people waiting to adopt children and the number of children available to adopt, one may wonder how many babies are unwanted.

Abortion might be saving taxpayers a lot of money, but abortion is primarily an ethical rather than economic issue. Society would save money by eliminating everyone on welfare, but that would be crazy. Castro is saving money by sending us his convicts — so what?

If abortions were against the law, rich people would find it easier to get them — by leaving the country or paying someone — granted. The rich can do a lot of things easier; here again, the abortion issue is clouded by economics.

Permitting abortion will not eliminate the injustice of poverty.

— Robert Buckley


ZIPPY "BIG PINHEAD ON CAMPUS," PART III
©1982 BILL GRIFFITH
IT'S ZIPPY'S LAST DAY ON CAMPUS & HE'S GIVING A TALK ON "CHANGING TEST PATTERNS ON EARLY MORNING T.V."
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Moonie film arouses controversy

By Teresa L. Trego

The controversy over the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church was stirred again Friday with the Ecumenical House's showing of the film "Moonchild."

The film depicts former Moonie Chris Carlson's involvement with the church. Opening with his kidnapping from a street corner by deprogramers, the film recounts through a series of flashbacks his initial contact and eventual joining of the church. In the end he is deprogramed through gentle persuasion by two former Moonies.

"We feel that it is important to present an alternative view of the Moonies to the students at the university," said Patrice Ward, associate director of the Ecumenical House. "The topic needs to be open for discussion in the classroom and on the campus."

Benjamin Shum, director of the Lutheran Campus Ministry, arranged the film showing. "A lot of students expressed an interest in seeing the film, so we decided to show it here," Shum said.

The film, made by Anne Makepeace as a graduate project at Stanford University, has former Moonies in some of the roles. Its world premiere was at the Palace of Fine Arts in October and has been drawing fire from the Unification Church ever since.

"I think it is dangerous," said Collette Zielinski, a Unification Church spokeswoman. "It offers misinformation. Parents are going to see this at PTA meetings and think that this one person's experience is how all deprogramings are. They aren't."

Several former members of the church were at the showing, and most agreed that the film's depiction of the Moonie indoctrination process was correct but said the deprograming process in the film was the exception, not the rule.

"I wasn't programed. I was convinced. I did a lot of self-convincing and searching. I was vulnerable and needed to belong to an organization," said Jim McCann, an 11-year member who left the church after his arranged marriage to another member. Divorce is not allowed in the church, and McCann decided to leave.

"I was a missionary in West Africa, but I needed time to think and re-evaluate my experience and beliefs. They promised truths and people weren't being truthful with me. There is just no getting to the Rev. Moon in the Korean hierarchy. You can't talk to him directly," said McCann.

Another former member, Gary Scharff, who acted in the movie, has become a deprogramer since he left the church in 1977. Scharff had been a religion major at Princeton before he joined the group. He came to the coast during one of the school breaks and decided to join the church.

"I believed in the integrity of the people putting the film together," said Scharff. "The patterns depicted in the film are the patterns the Rev. Moon has specified as the best for indoctrination.

"The Rev. Moon believes he is the second coming of Christ, therefore he has the right to redefine religion. Everything he does, political or economical, is an expression of this religious belief," said Scharff.

Michael Daly played himself in "Moonchild."

Beverly Berndt, the head of SF State's Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles (CARP), a Unification Church affiliate, attended the showing and disagreed with the film's depiction of the entire Moonie experience.

"When I teach workshops I am very honest with people. I just teach the principles we're based on. The film portrays superficially a very small percentage of the experiences," said Berndt, an 11-year member of the church. "Our Scharff disagreed with Berndt's experiences. "Beverly is not the norm in the church — I think the film depicts the norm." Scharff went on to attack the fanaticism of some members of the church.

"The fanaticism is not the fault of the movement. It happens in every movement," said Berndt.

Because there are many sects in the church, each has a different process it goes through when a member joins the church, according to McCann, and some are more fanatical than others.

Photos by Yvonne-Marie Crowley

Former Moonie Jim McCann answered questions about his 11-year membership in the Unification Church.

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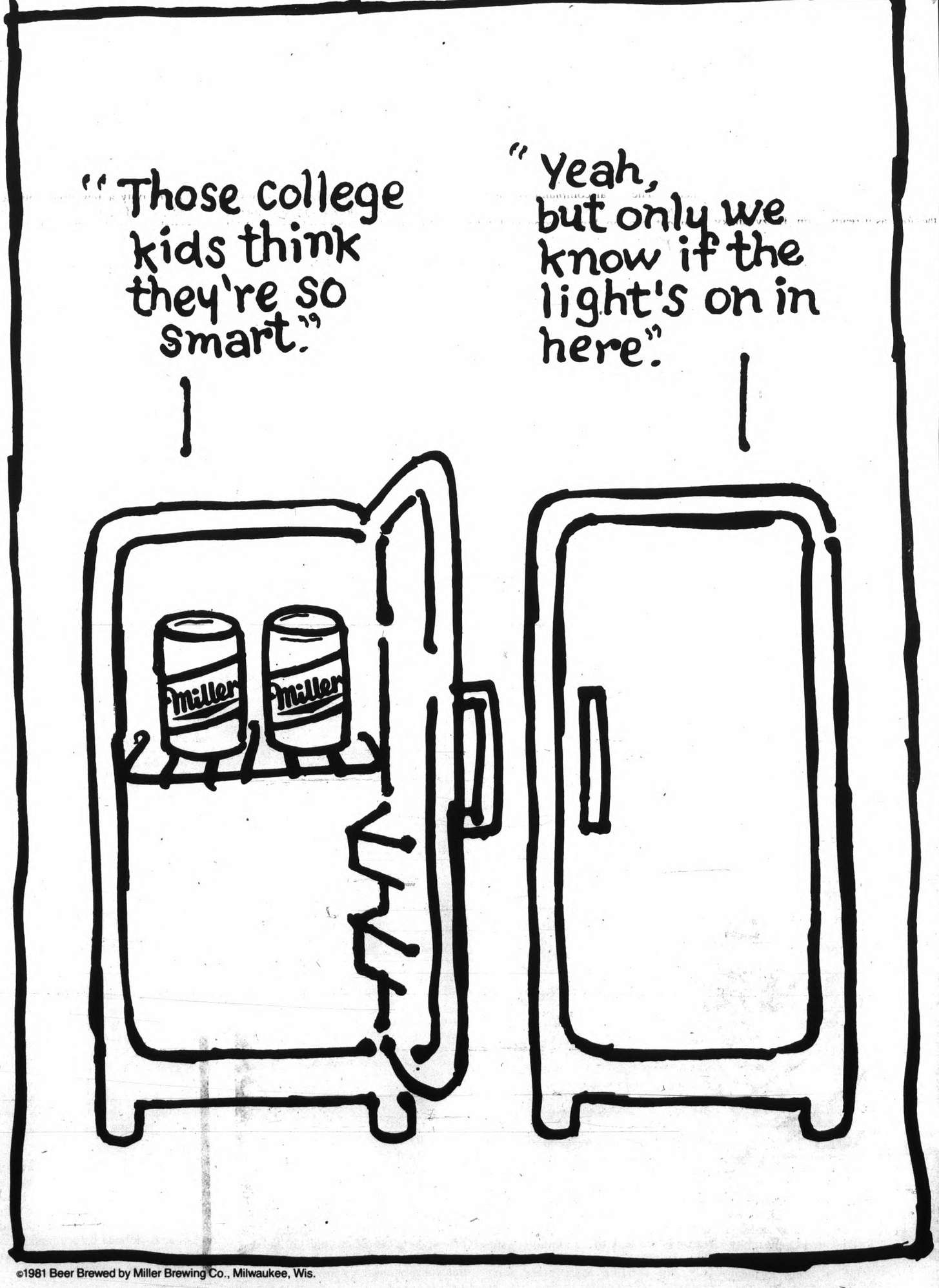

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battling the bomb

Europeans want work, not bombs

By Mary Trapani

Two million Europeans wearing macabre costumes and carrying anti-war placards marched into the streets last fall. Their immediate goal: reversal of the NATO decision to deploy U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

But the recent youth movement may be a symptom of underlying causes, according to students from Austria, Switzerland and Germany who spoke at the World Affairs Council in San Francisco last week. All three, who attend Boalt Law School at UC Berkeley, believe that although world tensions contribute to unrest in Western Europe, individual countries face more immediate problems.

"They are afraid. There is a saying in Europe, 'I'd rather be red than dead,' " said Ulrich Lohmann, a native of Dusseldorf, Germany. "So much is spent on defense, but we need money for housing and education. I think it is perceived by Europe that the United States acts as a block. Europe has more fear of the United States. Germany only allies with the United States because of NATO.

"Young people don't have faith in the politicians; they think they deal with now too much and don't plan for the future," Lohmann said.

"I think many people are dissatisfied. They can't express political ideas by going to the polls. They don't have propositions like here. They can only vote for a party, so they go to the streets."

Lohmann also said many people in Europe think Americans are obsessed with capitalism. They are surprised that all Americans do not agree with official U.S. policy.

Switzerland was hardest hit by the youth demonstrations. Riots broke out when $30 million was legislated for a new opera house in Zurich.

"For many, many weeks the city looked like Belfast," said Anton Schnyder, a native of Zurich. "There were riots every weekend. The riots showed the problem of communication. We reached a point where people didn't want to communicate. Today it seems quiet, but there is tension. I am sure new riots will break out."

He said the riots were not a student movement but stemmed from the high unemployment rate in Switzerland. Many workers are dissatisfied with the inability of traditional political parties to solve problems.

He said young people also question the policy of making money from dictatorships around the world but have not unified their dissatisfaction into a movement.

The cries of the youth movement have not been heard on Austrian streets yet. George Frieders, a native of Vienna, said people are disturbed by corruption in government but ignore the politicians. The only recent problem has been the opening of Austria's only nuclear power plant. The people voted against its operation and closed it.

"The people ignore politicians. They do their thing, we do ours," said Frieders. "As long as there is economic well-being, people don't have the incentive to go to the streets. Young people are said to be unrealistic because they are the ones who benefit from the traditional system. They want changes, but they don't want to give anything up. California is a very interesting place

See Europe, page 13

By Michael Jacobs

"The problem of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union is only a problem of two powers wanting to dominate the world," said Father Enrico Chiavacci.

European activists protest arms race

By Rachele Kanigel

World peace. People have been talking about it for a long time, but now peace activists from around the world are meeting to share ideas and information so they can work together toward this common goal.

Monday night two representatives of the European peace movement addressed a crowd of 200 at San Francisco's Unitarian Church on the issue of global peace. The forum, called "Protest and Survive: A Message from Europe," was part of "Europeace Tour 1982," a 52-city tour designed to promote communication between peace activists in Europe and the United States.

"The common good of the human family has to prevail over the common good of (the people) of one nation," said Enrico Chiavacci, president of the Italian Society for Catholic Moral Theology. "We are not primarily citizens of one state; we are primarily citizens of the world."

"In Europe the peace movement is so strong governments have to hear us," said Ann Grinyer, organizer for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Britain. "I see your peace movement growing as ours has grown in the last 18 months."

Both Chiavacci and Grinyer said the European movement, which has been compared in size and strength to the American anti-war resistance of the 1960s, is made up of people from all political, social, racial and ideological backgrounds. According to Chiavacci, the majority of Europeans support this movement.

Both speakers also agreed that the arms race is directly linked to the difference in the quality of life between the West and the Third World.

"The problem of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union is only a problem of two powers wanting to dominate the rest of the world," said Chiavacci.

Grinyer contrasted the 30,000 people who die of starvation every day with the $1 million spent worldwide every minute on perfecting "machines of death."

"Two weeks' arms budget could take care of the needs of the Third World for one year," she said.

In this way, said Grinyer, "We are already killing people."

Chiavacci called the arms race "a crime against God and man meriting critical condemnation." While self-defense is a legitimate human right, he said, "nuclear weapons go beyond legitimate self-defense."

Grinyer said the arms race, which has been defended as a provision against one power trying to control the world, is a "crazy gamble for mankind to take. In 1963 each (country) had the power to destroy the other and the race hasn't ended. Nuclear weapons are designed for fighting and not deterring nuclear war."

Even if these weapons are never used, the possibility of an accident presents a deadly risk, she said. "The more reliant we are on sophisticated technology, the more likely it is that the whole thing will get out of control and destroy the planet by mistake."

Grinyer visits schools to lecture about nuclear war. She has found that British civil defense representatives precede her and tell the children "nuclear weapons of today are much cleaner" and they give students hope for surviving a nuclear war.

This, she says, is absurd, since a nuclear exchange in Europe would turn Britain into a "radioactive wasteland."

"Our governments are misleading us. They're giving us untruths," she said.

Ronald Reagan is "one of the most important reasons the peace movement in Europe is so strong," Grinyer said. Her chapter of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament gained 200 members the week after Reagan made a "we can win a war in Europe" speech, she said.

San Francisco Supervisor Nancy Walker opened the forum with a welcome to the European visitors. She said she is working with supervisors Harry Britt and Carol Ruth Silver on a proposal to issue pamphlets on nuclear war to all San Franciscans.

The position of the pamphlet, she said, would be, "You can't win a nuclear war and you can't survive a nuclear war, so let's not have one."

Alcohol abuse increase among students

By Nathalie Ane

Blurry-eyed and stiff, you turn to the clock as it reads noon. Dizzy, shaky and with a splitting headache, you try to remember the previous night's events but draw a blank. The thought of food or action sounds obscene, so you decide to stay horizontal.

Hangovers can be no more than a side-effect of heavy partying. But they can also mark a developing alcohol abuse problem.

According to the National Council of Alcoholism (NCA), about 100 million Americans over age 15 are consumers of alcohol. Of these, an estimated 10 million suffer from alcoholism, and the number of students included in this group is increasing.

A 1981 University of Florida study reported that one-third of all students are problem drinkers. Alcohol abuse on campuses, the study reported, is "one of the greatest health problems in the country."

"Students are now experimenting with alcohol because it is stronger than marijuana and because it is more accepted in society," said Janice McGowan, former medical director of the Pacific Medical Center's alcoholism clinic and a hypnotherapist and counselor at SF State's Health Center.

"Stress is going up, there is more information to assimilate and (students) are increasingly concerned about the future," McGowan said.

"Alcohol abuse in students usually shows when classes are missed because of hangovers, when they forget what happened the night before, drink alone, or frequently drink to the point of intoxication," she said.

"Over the years there has been an increase in students at SF State seeking help. The usual complaint is that the drinking has gotten out of hand. The student can no longer cope and falls behind in classes because of the inability to study."

Statistics indicate that for many the problem may begin at an earlier age.

Gerry Cirimere of the National Institute of Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse (NIAAA) said three out of five teenagers between the ages of 13 and 17 are affected by abuse of alcohol due to pressure.

"Kids are expected to drink in today's culture," he said. "It used to be that you were part of the majority if you didn't drink. Now you're part of the minority."

Elizabeth Ritter, a graduate student at SF State and a recovered alcoholic, said "There's a great denial in drinking which makes it difficult to help the problem drinker."

Drinking is a major part of socializing to overcome bad feelings, insecurity and nervousness, said Ritter and McGowan. A decline in the availability of drugs has also contributed to increased alcohol consumption, which is more accessible and cheaper.

There are many places where students can get help with alcohol problems. The Ecumenical House at 19th and Holloway avenues holds weekly Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) meetings. Doctors Don Gold and Frank Van Orden both see student problem drinkers by appointment at the Health Center.

BACCHUS, an organization designed to "Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning Health of University Students," was set up in 1974 by the University of Florida and was brought to SF State two years ago by Elizabeth Ritter.

BACCHUS promotes responsible drinking and prevention activities to help individuals who can't handle drinking and to promote awareness in students who can't stop after a few drinks.

"A variety of students and faculty attend the meetings," said Ritter. They're not only for the problem drinker, but also for those interested in learning about the disease or who have a friend or family member who's an alcoholic.

Ritter said she became a victim of alcohol abuse 26 years ago.

"I started drinking gradually. I was a periodic drinker," she said. "I could go for months without booze. I don't think I realized what was happening until I started having blackouts. I would have a few beers when I got home and started cooking. The evening would progress, my four children, my husband and I would have dinner, and at some point I would have a blackout.

"Then my life began to change over a period of two years. Later, I saw an ad on television with 20 questions to help you determine if you have a drinking problem. I knew I did and sought help at the Woman's Alcoholic Education Center.

"After six months of treatment I had to go in the hospital for one month because my drinking had increased. It was best for me to get away from the family and get treatment. By February 1976 I had stopped drinking."

"It (alcohol) is made a very appealing thing. It's supposed to make you feel better. But what it tends to do," Ritter said, "is destroy."

Ritter gave an example of a 16-year-old boy from the Sunset district who drinks a few beers with friends on his way home from school.

After only a few beers this boy has blackouts, during which he becomes extremely aggressive. Recently he tried to kill someone with a knife," she said. "He was placed in Juvenile Hall and released to do sixth months of community work. This was his second offense," Ritter said, "and he does not recall the incidents."

Alcoholism is a complex, progressive disease in which the use of alcohol interferes with health, social and economic functioning. Untreated, alcoholism results in physical incapacity, permanent mental damage and/or premature death. Postponing treatment doesn't make the problem disappear.

Although portrayed as glamorous or romantic, drinking can degenerate into painful solitude and alcoholism.

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Ethnic studies cutback

Full time enrollment decreases

By Eve Mitchell

Declining enrollment in the School of Ethnic Studies has resulted in program cutbacks but Provost Lawrence Ianni said the cuts are proportionately smaller than the declining enrollment.

Since 1978, when the School of Ethnic Studies reached its hightest level of enrollment with 517 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) students, there has been a gradual decline in the school, Ianni said.

FTE is a measure of enrollment that determines how many class units are being taken by students, not the number of actual students. Each FTE means 15 units are being taken by students in a particular school's curriculum.

The official census based on fourth-week enrollment for spring 1982 from SF State's Institutional Research office shows 419 FTE students enrolled in the School of Ethnic Studies — 88 percent of its projected FTE target. The fall 1981 FTE enrollment of 429 met 90 percent of its targeted 475 FTE. The FTE target for fall 1982 is 450.

Ianni projected Ethnic Studies "stabilizing with a slight incline to an actual FTE enrollment of 450 by 1986."

The increase will reflect the school's participation in the new general education requirements enacted in 1981 which encourage both minority and non-minority students to select courses in Ethnic Studies to meet Segment III requirements.

Ianni attributes the present decline to "shifting program interests." In the last decade students have been choosing classes in vocationally oriented disciplines such as management, accounting and the natural sciences, he said. Other less vocationally oriented programs, such as the School of Behavioral Sciences (BSS) and the School of Education, have also experienced declining enrollments and reductions in faculty in recent years.

"Proportionately speaking, compared with BSS, for example, or the School of Education, it's a similar curve," Ianni said.

Phillip McGee, director of the School of Ethnic Studies, who acknowledged the shifting enrollment pattern, is concerned with the long-term implications of allocations based on FTE enrollment measurements.

"When a university's resources are shifted to its highest enrolled programs the stability and quality of other programs are jeopardized," he said.

McGee acknowledged that although budget cuts are based on the FTE system, minorities sometimes consider cutbacks discriminatory. Other factors such as reductions in financial aid, the influx of higher-income students to SF State because of higher tuition at other colleges and anticipation that escalating political instabilities in Central America may initiate a draft contribute to this impression, he said.

Ianni said the Reagan administration's projected budget cuts to certain financial aid programs contributes to apprehensions that minorities are voicing concerning ethnic studies programs.

"I think all students are feeling a little bit threatened. But it's completely understandable that students who rely on financial aid are feeling more threatened than others," he said.

Program cuts in all university programs are determined by the respective schools when declining enrollment stipulates a decrease in fund allotment. SF State, like all universities in the California State University system, receives its funds from the chancellor's office based on total enrollment. The allocation of funds is determined by each university in response to FTE enrollment patterns.

While budget cuts are important to McGee, he said the question of the school's lack of recognition in the CSU system is another factor in the school's low status. The Ethnic Studies program as a school is recognized only at SF State. Formal recognition by the chancellor's office would give the school a more insured system wide status and McGee's director status would be changed to dean.

Establishing the School of Ethnic Studies' system wide status has been an issue of debate since 1973, when a letter from the chancellor's office to former SF State President S.I. Hayakawa stated: "It has come to our attention that your campus has given school status to Ethnic Studies, despite the fact that we find no approval for such action by this office."

Criteria for approval is based on the merits and justification of a program's academic need and its fiscal, administrative and management feasibility, the letter stated.

Part of the academic justification would involve enrollment levels which the School of Ethnic Studies would have difficulty justifying with its present decline, Ianni said, adding that "there is no local opposition to the school itself. However, because of its small enrollment it would be mainly symbolic, but because of its great symbolism to minorities we would support recognition. Ultimately speaking, the future of any school is dependent upon its enrollment."

In terms of budget cuts, McGee considers formal recognition within the CSU system a long-term answer to insuring the stability and growth of the program.

"One of the ways which we can insulate our program is to become entrenched in the CSU system on a formal basis, rather than dealing with the university on an ad hoc basis," he said.

McGee said he has received "double messages" from administration officials.

"What I'm now hearing from them is that they would look upon us very favorably as a system wide school. So what I have to conclude is that there may be other forces within the university trying to block the effort," he said.

In 1976, Ianni facilitated 13 tenure or tenure-tract positions for the school. But

See Ethnic, Page 13.

No budget cuts for research: grants available

By Claire Holmes and Claudia Iseman

"Reaganomics" seems to have convinced faculty members that money for research projects is unavailable, but federal research funds are in healthy shape, according to federal and campus sources.

Robert Rogers, dean of the Grant Development Office (GDO), said the SF State office has seen a 20 percent to 30 percent decrease in proposals in the past year, which could mean that if there aren't enough proposals, money will not be awarded to SF State projects.

"The faculty members are discouraged, and knowing the current situation, they feel there is not much point in trying for a grant," Rogers said.

Merry Salehi, California State University administrative fellow, recently returned from a conference of the American Association for Higher Education in Washington, D.C., where she went to learn what federal monies will be available for 1983.

Salehi said the National Endowment for Humanities (NEH) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) both have the same amount of money available for 1983 as they had in 1982.

"Some of these agencies are just crying for grant proposals," Salehi said. She explained that NEH is particularly interested in grants that allow universities to test new teaching programs and courses.

"Research and external funding are vital to the university and its programs," said Rogers. "The main objective here is to find innovative teaching for professors."

At SF State, Mamdouh Abo-El-Ata, associate dean of engineering, is one of the nearly 300 grant recipients. Abo-El-Ata received $80,000 to research the improvement of cable-grip interaction for cable cars. He said research projects are "the application of academic problems into practicality."

Arthur Cunningham, dean of SF State's School of Business, also actively pursues private funds. Cunningham said he tries to raise at least $15,000 a year to pay for items the state doesn't fund.

The business school uses the money to underwrite the Advertising Club's seminars, forums and special equipment, he said.

While Cunningham seeks private funds, the decrease in grant applications illustrates that some professors are apathetic about applying for grants.

"There seems to be a degree of pessimism" among potential researchers and professors, said Leonard Redecke, director of contracts and grants for the NSF. He said the NSF has seen a 10 percent decrease in proposals. With the more than 10 percent NEH decrease, the national average balances about a 20 percent to 30 percent decrease.

Redecke explained this decrease in proposals will not decrease available funds, and competition for money will be less rigid. The unused funds will go back into the federal treasury.

Rogers said that because of the reduced proposals, the GDO may not get funds. "A good tactic for a congressional lobbyist seeking funds is to say they have a lot of proposals that they can't fund," he said.

Lawrence Eisenberg, director of the Frederic Burk Foundation for Education, said it is important for the faculty to not be misled by the "Reaganomics scare."

"Outside funding is essential to the university, and faculty members are the only ones who can cultivate these sources."

Fancy phone follies

Ma Bell abandons her kids

By Pete Rockwell

I took my sick phone to the phone store the other day. Pacific Telephone has always taken care of my phone's health in the past, and I had no reason to believe it would not in the future. I was in for a rude shock.

I didn't want my other phones to come down with what the sick one has. I found out telephone diseases are contagious the last time a telephone repairwoman came to my house.

"None of my phones work," I told her. I have three phones, but the phone company only has a record of one of them. The other two are members of an endangered species, "Design Line" phones.

The customer only buys the housing of a Design Line phone and leases the innards from the phone company for $1 per month. The phone company had no record of my two Design Line phones because my wife bought them before we were married, and she had a different phone number then.

When I had my present phone put in I asked for one phone and three outlets, so now the phone company only has a record of one-third of my phone supply.

"The problem is in this cord that goes from the phone to the wall," said the repairwoman. She was showing me the plastic tip of the cord on my phrey Bogart used in "The Maltese Falcon."

I told her I had no idea that one broken phone cord would knock out every phone in the house. She said it happens all the time.

"I'm supposed to charge you $39 for a house call," she said. "Since you're not leasing that phone from us, the cord is your responsibility."

This is the nasty backlash of my scheme to escape paying the $1 a month on the two fancy phones. My phones are orphans. Even though it still owns their innards, the phone company refuses to be responsible for keeping my phones alive. I would have the same problem if I owned the phones outright.

The repairwoman took pity on me.

"I won't charge you for the house call," she said. "Here, I'll just give you a new cord and report that I fixed a problem with the house wiring. But you've got to back me up on that." I told her I would.

All the phones were working beautifully, so I called Charles McAvoy, Bay Area general manager for Pacific Telephone, and asked him about telephone service of the future.

"The one place you will not be able to buy a phone will be the phone company," he said. "We will not be in the terminal business at all."

When McAvoy said "we" he meant Pacific Telephone, which will probably be separated from its parent company, American Telephone and Telegraph, in the next two years. McAvoy said that after the separation Pacific Telephone would only sell local phone service. In other words, they would supply and maintain the wiring, ending with the outlet on the wall. The customer would be obliged to buy a telephone to plug into that outlet.

The monthly rate for basic phone service is about $8. McAvoy said that rate is artificially low. It actually costs the phone company close to $18 to provide the service. The company is able to sell basic phone service at below cost because it makes up the difference with revenues from long-distance calls. If long-distance rates are lowered by competition, local rates may double, said McAvoy.

The next time my phones went dead, I isolated the infected phone immediately and unplugged it. My silver and beige "Celebrity" Design Line phone was on the fritz. The cord was O.K., so I took the phone to the phone store.

There is a sticker on the bottom of all Design Line phones explaining that the innards belong to the phone company and remain its responsiblity. The man at the phone store turned my phone upside down and looked at the sticker. Then he looked through some negatives about the size of file cards which contained microfilm records for every phone number in San Francisco.

"We don't have a record of this phone at your number," he said. "What that means is, we'll fix your phone if you want to start paying the $1-a-month leasing charge. If you don't want to do that, we won't fix it."

I went home to think about it, and took my sick phone with me.

Student scribes win creativity laurels

By R.C. Morgan-Wilde

Jane Nudelman's prizewinning short story "A Taste of Apples," will be read by the author at the Poetry Center's Students Award Ceremony today in the Humanities Building, room 135 at 12:30 p.m.

Nudelman, an SF State graduate student, received the fourth annual Herb Wilner Memorial Award for short fiction March 18 at a Poetry Center reading.

"We read many good works that were submitted, but the winner this year was most impressive," said Nancy Wilner, widow of the former SF State creative writing professor the award is named for.

The Wilner Award, with a prize of $250, is one of four awards given to SF State students for creative writing each year.

Winners of the San Francisco Browning Society Awards for poetry will also read today.

This year's winners are Richard Slota (first place, $75), Nancy Blother (second place, $50) and Marsha Campbell (third place, $25).

The Academy of American Poets contest announced the winners of this year's awards. Janet Wondra won first place, Pat Smylko, second place, Kim Addonizio, third place. Honorable mentions were given to Steven Misawa and John High.

The Lawrence and Lee Playwriting Award for this year received entries of such high quality, said judges of the contest, Ken Hollingsworth and Michelle Truffaut, that, "We voted to award both a first prize for $75, and a second prize for $25, plus three honorable mentions, who will receive certificates."

First place goes to Stan Rutherford for "A Pencil for Miss Sappington" and second place goes to Millicent Susens for "Poems for Last Acts."

All SF State students are eligible for the awards and need not be creative writing majors. Deadlines for competitions are available from the Poetry Center office, HLL 340.

Student readings are being organized this spring by Tina Cervin, who can be reached at the Ecumenical House.

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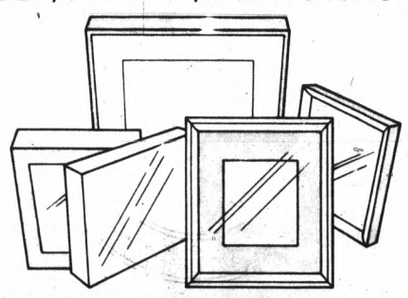

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Japan beats State in import debate

By Laura Broadwell

In Japan, the art of debate is practiced by university students as a method of learning English and analytical skills. In the United States debate is just as analytical, but it uses a more entertaining scheme which plays on audience reaction.

Tuesday night two members of Japan's national debate team challenged rivals from SF State and the University of San Francisco to a debate on United States-Japanese import trading and beat the Americans at their own game.

Hurling arguments in rapid and animated English, Kazuo Matsuyama and Akio Naito contended — for the sake of this demonstration — that the United States should increase its trade barriers on Japanese goods, especially cars.

They said U.S. importation of Japanese economy cars is undermining the American auto industry, harming the economy and creating vast pockets of unemployment.

Japanese trade regulations offer no tax breaks on American made cars shipped to Japan yet the U.S. tax rate for Japanese imports is much lower. This policy gives the Japanese a competitive edge in the auto market.

Jeff Kaiser, from SF State, and Mark Heer, from the USF debate team, contended that Japanese competition will force Detroit to produce higher quality more gas-efficient cars, which is what the American people want.

A policy of government protectionism is destructive to the free-market and does not create incentive for the production of quality products, they said.

After both sides completed their arguments, the small audience in HLL 135 determined the winner by a show of hands.

Matsuyama, a 21-year-old junior from Aoyama Gakuin University and three-time national debate champion in Japan, said he and his partner didn't really believe their side of the argument, but took their position for the sake of furthering their English and analytical skills.

Matsuyama and Naito, a 21-year-old junior from the law school at Sophia University, have been travelling for the past seven weeks throughout the United States and have visited 24 college campuses.

Each debate has been on the same topic and they have argued both sides of the issue. Although their purpose here is mainly for intercultural exchange and not competition, they have only lost one decision.

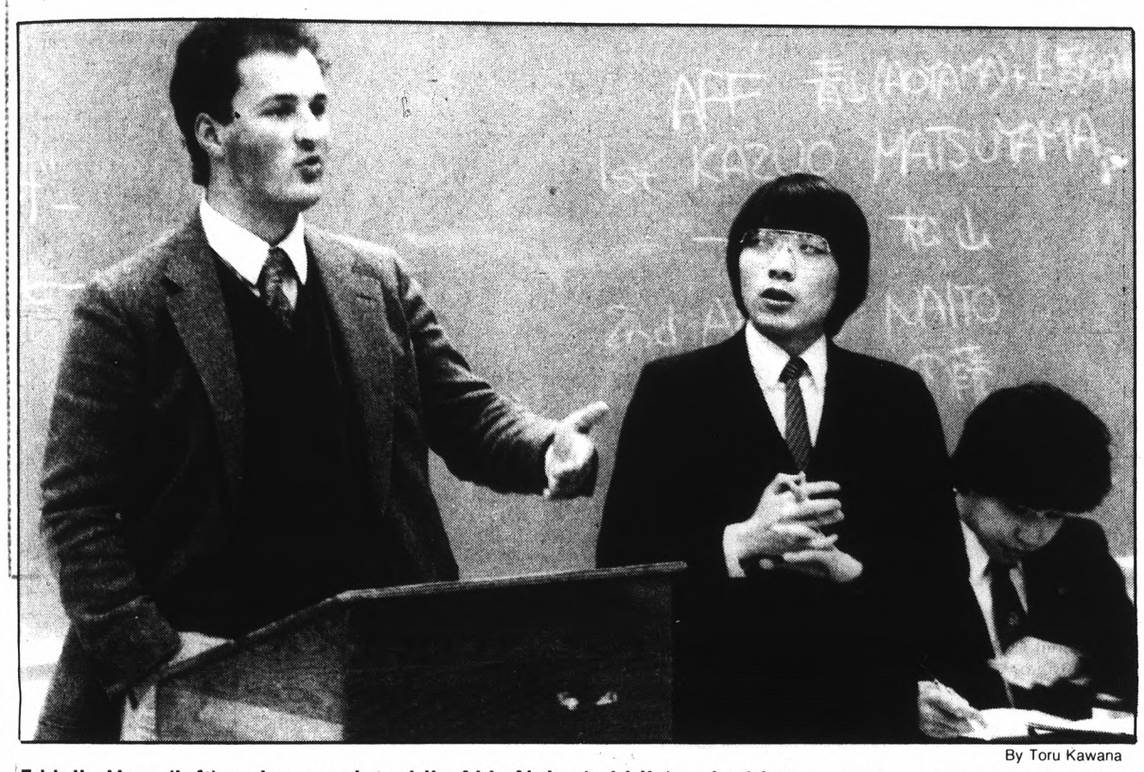
In Japan, university students teach themselves to debate. In their senior year debaters retire from active competition and coach their schoolmates.

Japanese universities offer the program no funding. If debaters travel to a tournament they must pay their own way. However the Japanese-American Forensic Association and Speech Communication Association have sponsored this Japanese-American debate interchange.

Reflecting on their recent travels, Matsuyama and Naito tell a favorite anecdote.

Recently in Washington D.C. airport they met Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. When they explained what they were doing in the United States, they said Brown became very aggressive. He asserted that Japan should buy more California oranges and beef.

Amused, they assured him they would relay his message to the Japanese government when they returned.



By Toru Kawana

Fridolin Heer (left) makes a point while Akio Naito (middle) waits his turn at the podium, and Kazuo Matsuyama (right) checks his notes.

Students confront AS

By Bill Coniff

The seemingly increasing activism at SF State extended into student government when a vocal group of 90 students challenged the Associated Students legislature over funding for groups at last Thursday's meeting.

"I think the students went there for the money, but after being there at the meeting they became more interested in how the process works," said Jamal Johnson-Bey, student director of the Rebound program. "We've found that to get anything to happen, we must have students there to show our interest."

It was the largest audience at an AS meeting this semester comparable only to the audience of 50 students that attended the proposed impeachment of President Yvette Terrell and Treasurer Alice Rainey three weeks ago.

The two-and-a-half hour meeting, unlike the 30-minute quickies the legislature is used to, was marked by heated discussions by the audience on every motion and climaxed when Business Manager Robert Kamai called the campus police.

"At this particular meeting there were two specific threats of physical violence," Kamai said. "I thought it was prudent to tell security before the fact rather than after it."

"In all the other legislative meetings, I've never seen that happen," said legislative member Armando Denys, also a member of La Raza and United People of Color for National Liberation. "All of a sudden, when the audience is of different races, the cops are called in. I think people felt there was racism there."

"I didn't think the cops were necessary and I thought it was unwise," said Assistant Speaker Glenn Merker. "It was not the right time or the right place."

Most of the legislators, although they had a more difficult time than usual, agreed that the student participation was a welcome change.

"I hope it represents active interest in AS," said legislative member Tom Lehner. "There are so many other types of government at the federal, state and city level that are turning their backs on students these days that students have to utilize their other resources like AS."

"People were getting a little tired of things being done without their input and then getting screwed," said Denys. He said he hopes student activism will continue beyond interest in how funds are given to groups.

"We'll see what happens in the future. For my part, I saw a lot of good. I saw a lot of people who weren't involved before suddenly say, 'They've been doing it this long? How did they get away with it?' "

"I think it was a great legislature meeting," said President Yvette Terrell. "I think all of them should be like that — a group of people not afraid of authority asking questions and digging.

"I predicted that student activism would come back to this campus long ago. People are finally waking up. I think you'll see this activism present and it will prevail."

"This happens at the end of every year," said Speaker Eddy Carranza, who is not so sure the activism will continue. "The meetings get more crowded as there is less money in the organizational reserve. This year there is also the racial tension on campus."

"I think a lot of the students who attended felt a lot of things we were doing were racist in origin," said Lehner. "It simply isn't true. We can't go around accusing each other of racism. That's all bullshit. We have to work together. We can't afford to be our own worst enemy."

inside student govt.

by Bill Coniff & Jim Beaver

Fee hike report draws jibes

As reported here last week, Student Union Governing Board Managing Director Dan Cornthwaite's warning of an "inevitable" student fee increase by the 1984/85 budget was given a loud Bronx cheer by board members. The discussion did result in some dicey comments by various board members . . .

Several board members suggested that less money be set aside for reserves, which help pay the bills during summer vacation and are used for emergency repairs. Sheryl Derdowski, chairwoman of the Master Plan Committee which oversees the overall direction of the building, said that could be dangerous because "the building is so poorly designed and built that we're always going to need money for repairs."

Associated Students Representative Eddy Carranza, shooting for the post of economist-at-large, disagreed with Cornthwaite's figures, which allowed for inflation. "I don't see inflation in the next few years," he said. "I see deflation."

The majority of the revenue-enhancing suggestions made by Cornthwaite to stave off the fee increase, would, he admitted, result in higher prices to students for union services and products. It was left for Representative-at-large Kevin Brown to point out that in the long run, it could be cheaper for students to spend the money on a fee increase (pegged at $5 by Cornthwaite) rather than on higher prices in the Student Union.

"We're not the highest fee in the (state college) system," Cornthwaite volunteered in defense.

★ ★ ★

AS Legislative Representative Summer Tips resigned effective last week. Her withdrawal, following Wayne Zimmerman's, leaves the board without two of its higher strings. The board may sound a little mellower in the foreseeable future.

★ ★ ★

Now that there is zip in the Associated Students finance committee's organizational fund (the remaining $970 was distributed at the last legislature meeting), legislature members are desperately looking for more money to give the pressuring groups.

"The budget is tight," said finance committee chairman Glenn Merker. "We're reaching the end of the fiscal year, and there is no money readily available for transfer."

Merker suggests that a committee be formed to help organizations produce their funds (counterfeit presses?) or help them find funds.

"I would like to see the grants (given to AS officials to the tune of $34,250 a year) turned into units and the money saved there to go into organizational reserve," said legislative member Tom Lehner, who admits that that would probably not occur, if at all, until the next school year.

For the moment, there are a few alternatives available to provide funds to support the groups' activities for the rest of the semester: a massage parlor service, a personal limousine service from the Student Union to the administration building, the selling of private audiences with President Paul Romberg, etc.

The possibilities are endless . . .

★ ★ ★

Yesterday's AS Board of Directors meeting was canceled on account of rain. All student activists and sports fans should note that it may be rescheduled for tomorrow.

The fighting Irish

American faces extradition

By Anne Fisher

An Irish journalist who was once imprisoned by the British in Ireland spoke out Monday at the Barbary Coast in support of an American now imprisoned in America and facing extradition for Irish Republican Army involvement.

John McGuffin asked the people of San Francisco for support of William Quinn. McGuffin's appeal was part of a three-hour forum sponsored by the Students for a United Ireland.

"Quinn is a native American who went to Ireland to see what he could do," said McGuffin. "And now, if he is extradited to England, he faces 30 years in prison."

Quinn went to Ireland in 1971 and was an IRA member for five years, McGuffin said. He returned to San Francisco in 1978 and has been living with his parents with no attempt to conceal his identity. He was arrested by FBI agents on his way to work at his uncle's bookstore in the Serramonte shopping center.

He faces many charges including murder, conspiracy and bombings, according to Kevin Sullivan, a member of Students for a United Ireland.

Now the State Department is trying to extradite Quinn to England, claiming he is a fugitive.

"The British do not accept the fact that Quinn is a political prisoner," said McGuffin, "because they do not consider Northern Ireland in a state of war. The British government wants to extradite Quinn because they consider him a common criminal."

McGuffin said Quinn's probable sentence of 30 years in British prison means certain death because of poor prison conditions. He said that torture and solitary confinement are principle tools of British imprisonment. He also said that the English press has already announced Quinn's guilt.

McGuffin was interned in Long Kesh, a British concentration camp, in 1971.

"Internment was designed to crush the IRA and curtail violence," said McGuffin, "but actually it was counterproductive."

McGuffin said he and his prisonmates were "regularly beaten and interrogated and disallowed food or drink for the first 24 hours of internment.

"But the most disturbing time of my internment was when 12 prisoners called 'guinea pigs' arrived at Long Kesh," he said. The guinea pigs were subjected to sensory deprivation in torture experiments.

"The torture was more psychological than anything," McGuffin said. "It didn't leave marks, but it broke the prisoners down. This process leads to hallucination and psychotic experiences."

After information of these experiments leaked to the press, the British claimed the experiments successful. But, McGuffin said, "It was overkill. The prisoners cracked up." He said the victims have been paid between $20,000 and $30,000 in compensation.

"There are 2,000 people now in Long Kesh," McGuffin said, "and 90 percent are being held on alleged confessions. Brutality and violence for seven days can make a prisoner sign any piece of paper."

McGuffin said there is no jury in the conviction process, and police witnesses are anonymous. The police only have to suspect prior, present or future involvement in the IRA to convict, he said.

Student clings outside building

Clinging for his life on a seventh floor railing outside the Biology Building, an unidentified 24-year-old student was rescued yesterday by teachers and students who heard his cries for help.

The student apparently climbed over the 5-foot railing at the edge of the landing facing 19th Avenue, according to a Department of Public Safety spokeswoman.

Professor Jack Coppenger, one of the first rescuers to arrive, said he had just finished talking to the student before the incident ocurred.

"He wanted to talk to me, but I had a meeting with another student, so I suggested we talk during the Easter break," Coppenger said. "He shook my hand, then 60 seconds later we was hanging off the ledge. He seemed like a calm, well-adjusted young man."

Professor Ramesh Chand said that when he arrived five people were already hanging onto the student. "He kept screaming 'Don't let me slip, don't let me fall,' " Chand said. "He began slipping, then someone got a belt and tied it around him. Finally we pulled him over."

The student, who told police he did not intend to commit suicide, was taken to Langley Porter Psychiatric Institute for observation.

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Suit asks for highrise halt

By Brad Kieffer

The San Francisco Planning Department has "rolled over and played dead," charged attorney Sue Hestor, a representative of San Franciscans for Reasonable Growth (SFRG). Hestor is suing the department to stop further permits for downtown highrises.

Hestor said city planners have never denied a building permit for a downtown highrise, and they have no idea what impact highrises have on the city.

The suit would prohibit the planning department from issuing any building permits until a downtown environmental impact report (EIR) is finished in 1983.

The report will address five alternative regulatory scenarios for downtown development, including one calling for a ban on all downtown construction.

Hestor hopes her action will result in a Superior Court hearing at the end of this month.

Instead of posting the costly bond required for a temporary restraining order, Hestor and SFRG are suing each developer receiving a new building permit. These suits restrain the companies from building until the initial suit is resolved.

"The city doesn't understand what's happening," Hestor said. "It's considering and approving three to four times the volume of new building that it's ever done. We know what that's done to housing. Our housing prices are ridiculous — they lead the country. We don't have the housing supply to deal with the needs of the people."

Theoretically, if housing supply increased, the price of houses would drop.

The Planning Department operates on the assumption that 40 percent of the workers in each new highrise are San Francisco residents and 60 percent nonresidents. Hestor counters that only 5 percent of the city's residents are native or long-time San Franciscans, and 35 percent are newly arrived. She argues that these newly arrived workers compound the city's housing problem.

Hestor claims developers make more than their fair share of money on San Francisco's downtown land since the taxpayers pay for consequent development such as BART, Muni, the sewer project and water system.

San Francisco is surpassed only by Denver as the most lucrative area to base corporations, Hestor said. Dean Macris, head planner for the city, said corporations can get a 42 percent return on their initial investment in a highrise in the first year alone.

According to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, office space can rent for as much as $35 to $50 per square foot — the highest in the country. Every year the burden of property tax shifts more onto the residents of the city, said Hestor. Every time property is sold, it is reassessed. Thus the new owner pays a higher property tax. It is not often that highrises are sold and reassessed.

In response to this increased burden on the residential property owner, a group in Sacramento called Taxpayers for California is circulating a petition to place a split roll tax measure on the November ballot. A split roll tax would set commercial and industrial property tax rates statewide at 50 percent of pre-Proposition 13 levels.

Steve Smith, a member of Taxpayers for California, said it is not an attack on big business, but an alternative to laying the tax burden on residential property owners who bought their property after 1977, the year Proposition 13 was passed.

He claims people who bought homes after 1977 have not benefited from Proposition 13.

The split roll tax will preserve Proposition 13 benefits for businesses by taxing them at half the pre-1977 levels, he said.

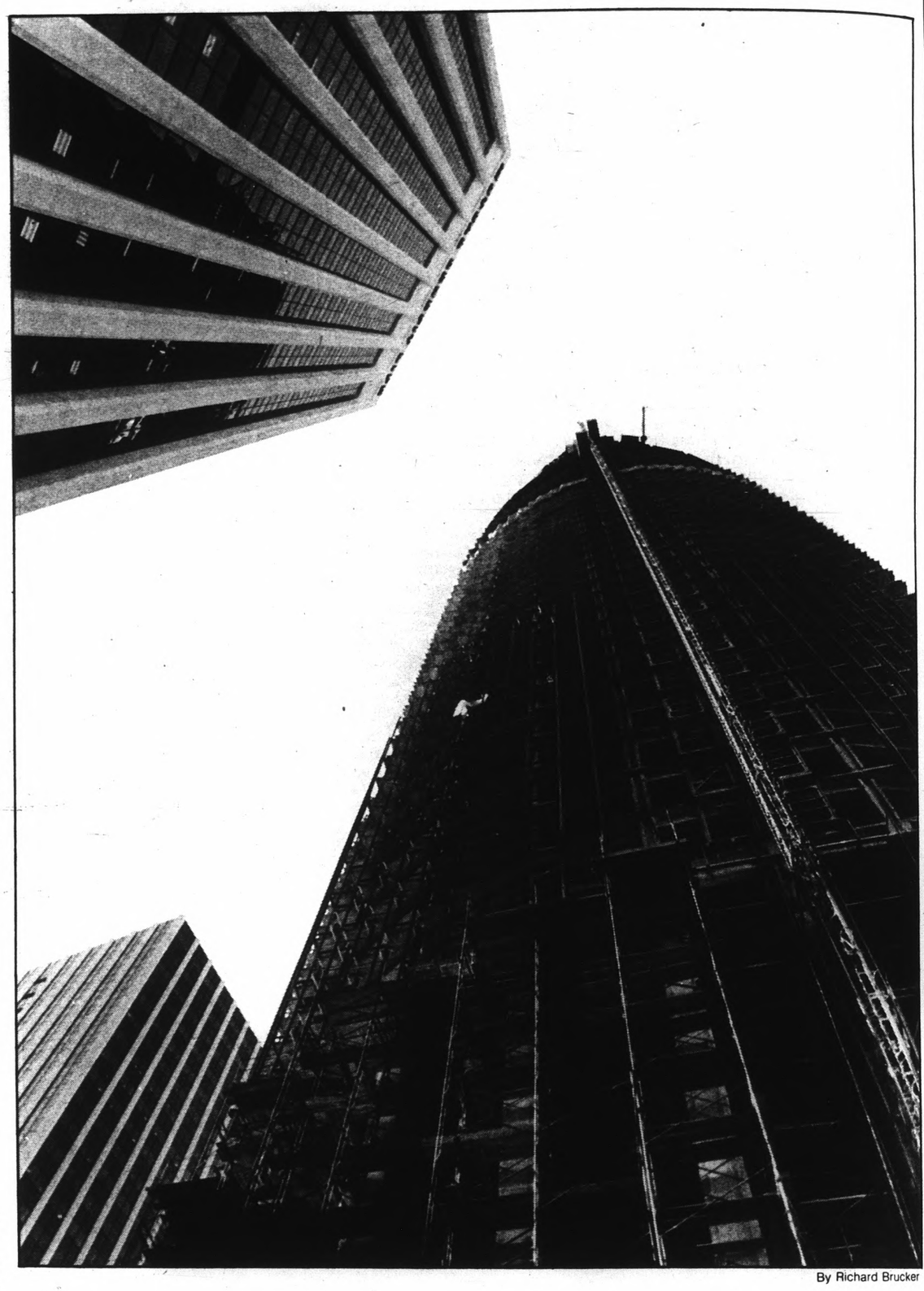
The tax, if passed, would generate an estimated $1.6 billion and help bail out communities threatened by cuts in essential services such as police and fire protection.

For the initiative to make the November ballot, the group must have 550,000 signatures by May. They have gathered 75,000 signatures so far.

Hestor doesn't believe the split roll tax is unfair to businesses.

"I don't see any reason not to tax income property differently from life-sustaining property. People need housing — they don't need fancy office buildings," she said.

Hestor said the Planning Department has asked her to stop coming to its meetings. It would rather she wrote letters. She says the department sees her as an "irritant."



By Richard Brucker

With each highrise a little more of the sun is shut out, adding to the canyon effect. Critics of downtown development claim the area is being reduced to a series of dark, windswept valleys.

Parents square off over child support

By Mary Trapani

I had the trailer packed and my daughter safely strapped into her car seat. We were leaving for Los Angeles two days after I'd found her at her grandmother's house in Richmond. I'd broken in the back door and taken her. Four months earlier her father had taken her for a weekend visit that stretched into months of shattered nerves, tears and legal counseling as he vandalized my car and threatened my life for attempting to locate her. I was going away to make sure he could never take her again.

Two years later, in 1978, unable to keep up financially, I applied for welfare. Part of the requirement for receiving money was filing a claim against the father for non-payment of child support. Even though I had lived with the man for three years, I told the district attorney I knew nothing about him. I didn't want him caught because I didn't want him to have any rights as father of my child.

The Family Services Division of the district attorney's office found him just as cuts in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children budget forced me off the program. Because of the prosecution process I had to confront him. He gave me $1,500 from a trust account he started a couple of years before. I received my first child support payment this month.

While women are fighting the economic battle of raising children alone and getting little help from welfare, the district attorney's office is searching for and finding fathers unable or unwilling to pay child support. Reasons for nonpayment are varied and complicated.

Wendy Morck of Family Services in San Mateo County explained that many men resent laws forcing them to pay child support for children they never see.

"Many times a man can file a motion to pay support from the time he has known the location of the child and the court will forgive him past payments. The law in California states that men must pay child support regardless of whether they have visitation rights, but a woman withholding visitation can be found in contempt," she said.

Frank T., who consented to be interviewed only if his last name was not used, is the father of a 6-year-old girl. He has known his daughter's address for the last two years and began paying child support about the same time he found her.

"They didn't come after me at first. When they did my daughter was 2 years old. I was in school then, and I didn't have any money. When I joined the Navy they (the district attorney's office) were in constant contact with me but couldn't attach my wages. During all that time I didn't know where my daughter was," he said.

Frank completed a medical internship in the Navy. After his release he began working in a hospital and started earning enough money to pay child support.

Before he could find his daughter, the district attorney contacted him again. He was told he would have to pay $10,000, the estimated amount the girl's mother had received in welfare payments, and $125 per month toward present child support.

"They said I would have to go to court if I refused, and the records would be public. I was too embarrassed to let that happen. As it turned out, I didn't have to pay the $10,000. I didn't have it anyway. I love my kid. I did the best I could."

When George Gunther separated from his wife a few years ago, she took their children to another state. He began searching for his children and hired a detective agency to help. The court allowed the money spent in the search to be credited toward child support back payments. George has since gained custody of his children.

Susan Nelson has two children. The oldest is less than 2 years old. Her husband left her while she was pregnant with their younger child. Since they separated a year ago, he has given her $300 in child support and sent Christmas presents to the children. Susan has not filed a complaint for non-payment.

"I didn't pursue it because he already owes me money. He'll wind up in jail. I think it's immoral that he doesn't pay, but it's not a crime. Jail would ruin his life. I'll find a way to make it," she said.

Paul Westland, an attorney for Family Services in San Mateo County said there are circumstances where fathers can't be forced to pay.

"If the person is an ex-junkie on methadone he's permanently disabled. Sometimes they can't find work and are barely taking care of themselves. I like to say, 'Let's leave this guy alone.' "

He explained that in many cases a man may have children in different counties and is forced to pay child support for all of them.

"They can never get ahead. They're financially doomed until the child is 18. I don't think many men realize the implications of even a casual sexual encounter," Westland said.

Before an unmarried woman can receive welfare she must fill out a paternity questionnaire. The form asks the number of times sex occurred, where it took place, the length of the relationship between father and mother and the addresses, employment, Social Security numbers and names of relatives and friends of the absentee father.

These questions help establish the paternity of the child. Family Services investigates the income and financial assets of the father to determine his ability to pay child support.

Non-welfare mothers may also use the district attorney's office to receive child support by filing a claim. Collection by the district attorney's office allows the mother to keep her address confidential — the father cannot receive that information.

Arab students hold forum to protest pro-Israel film

By Rick Narcisso

Palestinian and Arab students demonstrated against "The Unholy War" last Monday in the Student Union, using speakers, video and a question-and-answer period, in marked contrast to a shouting match that erupted when the Jewish Student Action Committee showed the film last November.

The film was shown earlier this semester without incident, however.

"The Unholy War," a controversial documentary produced by freelance investigative journalist Geraldo Rivera and shown last year on ABC Television's "20/20" program, is clearly a pro-Israel film.

Monday's presentation by the Association of Arab Students featured another documentary produced by ABC's "20/20," "Under Israel's Thumb," which describes the plight of Palestinian refugees in the West Bank, and is clearly anti-Israel in theme.

"I am not an Arab," said Linda Nicholas, of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee. "I'm an American of Irish and Indian descent, and as an American I don't think we belong there (the West Bank)."

She said her group's purpose is to change media stereotypes of Arabs as violent and evil.

Nicholas claims campus press coverage of the confrontation last November focused only on whether or not there was violence and not on the issues involved.

She compared the current press coverage of Arabs to that of Hitler's propaganda about Jews before and during World War II.

Nicholas read several pieces of correspondence between ABC News and the Israeli government which reflected the contention that "The Unholy War" was selective in its reporting.

"It's loaded with errors," she said. Geraldo Rivera has a habit of not checking his facts."

She also said ABC lost two slander suits as a result of the program which, she claims, contains many misquotations and mistranslations of Arabic.

"The Lebanese war is very complex and cannot be simplified, as Rivera has done. There are many different factions and problems.

"There is $2.8 billion of taxpayers' money going to Israel every year, and I find it ironic that the U.S. government applauds the free elections in El Salvador, yet condones the government-appointed governors in the West Bank," Nicholas concluded.

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Students demonstrate

Arrests unify blockaders

By Larry Deblinger

Getting arrested in defense of their principles last Saturday, at least two SF State students experienced warmth and unity rather than fear and isolation.

On "Solidarity Day," 128 people, including 10 SF State students, were arrested for blockading the entrance to the Oakland Naval Supply Center in a symbolic protest against U.S. intervention in El Salvador. The blockage, an act of civil disobedience, was the culmination of a mass demonstration by 3,000 people who picketed legally near the blockade.

"I felt a lot of unity, strength and support from everyone around me," said blockader Tamara Lichtenstein of SF State's Students Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador (SAUSIES). "The picketers were really helpful, and some of them brought food and blankets for us."

Jean Oswald, another student from SAUSIES, was a little scared before joining the blockade but solidarity dispelled her doubts.

"It was really inspiring to be with 127 other people who were sticking up for what they believed instead of being apathetic," said Oswald. "Even though I had heard about violence at other demonstrations, I felt confident with so many people around me."

Endurance as well as moral support became necessary for the blockaders as the demonstration turned into a six-hour (2 to 8 p.m.) waiting game between protesters and the Oakland police. An alternate entrance to the center was open and business was conducted despite the blockade. The police appeared set to let the blockade run its course.

"We knew it was a possibility that they (the police) would wait until we just got tired and went home, but we were prepared to stay all night," said Lichtenstein.

The arrests were made, according to Oakland police spokesman Jim Diament, because some of the 40 officers who had been assigned to the blockade were about to end their shift, and there were no available replacements.

"We got a call from the naval supply center requesting that we disperse or arrest the blockaders because they didn't have enough security men to replace our officers," said Diament.

Of the 128 people arrested, 119 were released from Oakland City Jail that night after signing a citation to appear in court at a future date. They were charged with misdemeanors of obstructing through-traffic and failing to disperse. One juvenile was reprimanded, and nine other blockaders stayed in jail until a Monday arraignment by their choice.

"We had planned to go limp when arrested," said Oswald. "But when the police warned us that that would mean an extra charge (resisting arrest), we took a vote and decided to cooperate."

The blockaders made decisions with a minimum of confusion because of a maximum of organization. Divided into 19 teams of five to seven people, the blockaders were able to confer and vote on any problem that arose — such as what to do if the police did not arrest them.

"About 4 p.m. I was beginning to wonder if we were getting our point across," said Oswald. "Then we took a vote and decided we would stay all night and that made me feel like we were really making a statement."

"We were given a three-hour orientation briefing by legal advisors from CISPES (Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador, the event's organizers) in which we went over every possible contingency," said Oswald. "We were told to lie down in a fetal position and cover our heads if any violence broke out, and to circle around someone if the police were picking on him or her."

The blockaders' solidarity continued into the police vans and the jail holding cells.

"People kept singing in the cells, and it really wasn't unpleasant at all," said Oswald.

By Yvonne Marie Crowley

Blockaders at the Oakland Naval Supply Center didn't get arrested until most of the 3,000 other demonstrators went home.

By Yvonne Marie Crowley

The parade swelled as demonstrators marched through Oakland to protest U.S. aid to El Salvador.

Law could affect teen pregnancies

By Rachele Kanigel

More teenagers will get pregnant if a regulation proposed by the Department of Health and Human Services takes effect, say critics of the rule designed to encourage family discussion of teenage sexuality.

The proposed regulation, published in the Federal Register on Feb. 22, would require that parents be notified when their children under 18 receive birth control prescriptons from federally funded clinics.

Bruce Goldstein, assistant director of the California Child, Youth and Family Coalition, said, "Rather then strengthening the family, this could result in weakening it. This proposal, if passed, would encourage victorian oppressiveness.

"Ironically, a lot of the people supporting this are the ones who aren't willing to face the facts of young people's sexuality," he said.

Loren Stein, spokesperson for Planned Parenthood in San Francisco, said, "Anything that deters teens from seeking contraceptive services will exacerbate parent-child communication problems."

Stein added that if the regulation is adopted as proposed, there will almost certainly be a rise in unwanted pregnancies, which inevitably put a great strain on the families involved.

The regulation's supporters include many anti-abortion and New Right groups. A spokesperson for the Moral Majority said, "If it is necessary for children to get parental permission to get their ears pierced or to go on a school field trip, it is only reasonable to expect that their parents be notified when they get contraception."

The regulatory process, as opposed to the legislative one, does not require a congressional vote. Secretary of HHS Richard Schweiker will decide whether to implement the regulation as proposed or change it sometime after April 23 when a 60-day period for public comment ends.

Gail Kaufman, a staff member of the Committee to Defend Reproductive Rights, said, "This is a clever political tool because the issue isn't being brought before the voters. Our hunch is the proposed regulation is going to be put into effect."

HHS has already received 10,000 to 15,000 letters on this issue, according to a department spokesman. "The comments we've looked at so far have been very mixed," he said. "Some are pro, some are con, some feel the proposed legislation doesn't go far enough — that there ought to be parental consent required."

The regulation now says both parents or a guardian must be notified within 10 days after contraceptive devices and drugs are prescribed. The clinic must then verify that notifications have been received. If clinics are unable to notify the parents, additional prescriptions will not be provided.

A clinic director could make exceptions when notification "would result in physical harm to the minor by a parent or guardian." This relates to cases "where there is evidence of a history of child abuse, sexual abuse or incest or when there are other substantial grounds to determine that notification would result in physical harm."

The regulation is being proposed in reaction to an amendment to Title 10 of the Public Health Services Act passed by Congress last year to "encourage family participation" in family planning. Critics point out that the rule goes one important step further by mandating, rather than encouraging, family participation.

Rep. Henry A. Waxman (D-Calif.) author of the amendment, has criticized the proposal as a "complete violation of the law and of the congressional intent behind it."

Schweiker defended the proposed regulation in a congressional subcommittee hearing last month.

"We cannot and should not ignore the health and well-being of our children by looking the other way while taxpayers' money provides prescription drugs and devices with potential hazardous side effects.

"We must use every opportunity available to us to bring about communication between parents and their children."

Though the regulation applies only to federally funded clinics, critics fear that teenagers will be afraid to seek birth control anywhere. "My guess is that teenagers are going to just stay away from family planning clinics altogether," said Kate Lambert, director of Women's Needs Center, which is funded by the state and will not be directly affected by the regulations. "They probably won't call to find out if clinics are state or federally funded."

Stein of Planned Parenthood said, "We already sense a reluctance on the part of teenages to seek birth control counseling for fear of parental notification. We've also gotten a lot of phone calls about this, and there's been a marked drop in teen attendance at the clinic."

A study done by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, the research arm of Planned Parenthood, estimated at least 25 percent of all teenage women currently getting prescription birth control from clinics would stop seeking birth control if their parents had to be notified. Only 2 percent said they would stop having intercourse.

Planned Parenthood and other organizations are encouraging people through mailings and press releases to express their concerns about the proposed regulation by writing to HHS.

"If this goes through," said Stein, "there will definitely be a court case, but we don't know much about that at this point. It all hinges on the final regulation."

Comments on this issue should be addressed to Marjorie Mechlenburg, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs, Room 725H, 200 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, D.C. 20201.

Roaming the seamy side

weekend wandering

By Dana Harrison

This weekend let's wander through one of America's unique tourist attractions: San Francisco. We'll avoid paths worn smooth by the touring legions and visit the real, somewhat private city. Like your own private parts, these areas have an aroma all their own. They are best sampled on foot. On foot you'll find sites to delight the eye and make the heart beat faster. On foot you'll meet characters fit for a good American realist.

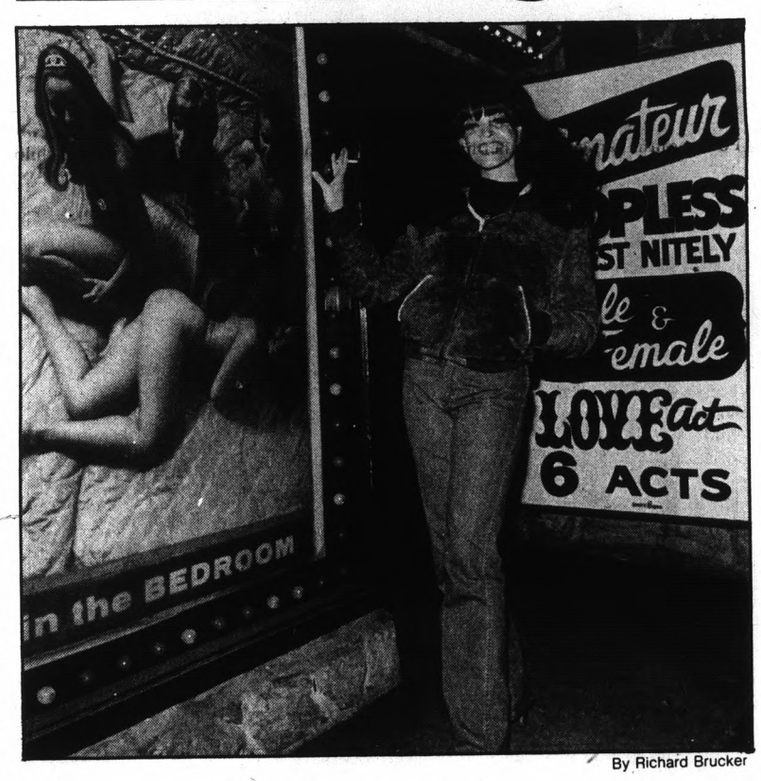
Don't be intimidated by the denizens. Your presence will catch them unaware and you'll find them sheepish with surprise. Stash your cash in a sock just in case I'm wrong. San Francisco is a wonderful cosmopolitan mix packed into a finger of land beckoning the world's unwashed. Here's your chance to get a little dirty.

Begin your tour in the shadow of the city's most virile monument, Coit Tower. You're in North Beach, where great, garlicky food and the flashing lights of the voyeur palaces vie for your attention. Avoid the crowded, inviting eateries but allow, instead, Broadway's hawkers to guide you into the dimly lit clubs. Here you can spend $5 on a drink while watching other people have a good time.

Also of interest are the area's bleary-eyed remnants of a bohemian past. You'll find the ex-beatnicks in the bars and cafes having petty arguments over chess games.

Cross Columbus Avenue and Broadway to find the hustle-bustle of Chinatown. The above-ground portion of this revolves around tacky gift shops and food. Do not fail to eat in a place where no one speaks English. Carefully uttering the words "wo choy" will get you the meal of the day normally reserved for locals. (If a meat cleaver is brandished in your face, you have mispronounced the words and probably insulted the cook's wife.) Challenge your carnivorous nature by going to butchers who take the live beast of your choice and dispatch it before your eyes. Visit one of the many sweatshops, being careful not to break your stride.

Continue through the unremarkable financial district into the steaming Tenderloin. The appellation will take on new meaning as overtly friendly people of indeterminate sex approach you. You shouldn't miss the many bookstores or movie houses where a quarter will get you three minutes of admittedly single-minded film. (They're silent, if something less than classic.)



By Richard Brucker

One of North Beach's friendliest barkers.

Ford Market Street and the contagious Latin rhythms tell you you're nearing the Mission District. Here you'll find classic examples of black velvet paintings of Aztecs and their buxom sacrifices. Even the most down home restaurants are safer than most anything you'll find south of the border. A few words of caution: tripping over a low-rider's car will make him or her mad.

Head uphill toward Castro Street. This world-famous gay ghetto is a year-round Halloween where fun-loving demons grop and giggle in front of trendy, tasteful shops. The most garish of the street people probably just arrived from Omaha. Kids in a candy store. You may as well get to know this area. Your friends from back East will think you're gay just living in this city.

Between you and the sea, now, lie mountains that challenge the on-foot nature of this tour. Give up and find a streetcar to take you under the natural barricade that protects San Francisco from the human game preserve known as the Sunset. West Coast Americana lives here. Fine examples of teenage herds roam free in loud Chevies. If you are a person of color, be advised that this is a hotbed of Klansmen and nouveaux-Nazis.

The area's largest landmark is our own campus. You can arrive primed for that creative writing class after a quick stop at the Health Center for a check-up. You have now truly experienced San Francisco. An appetizing melting pot — if you can stomach it.

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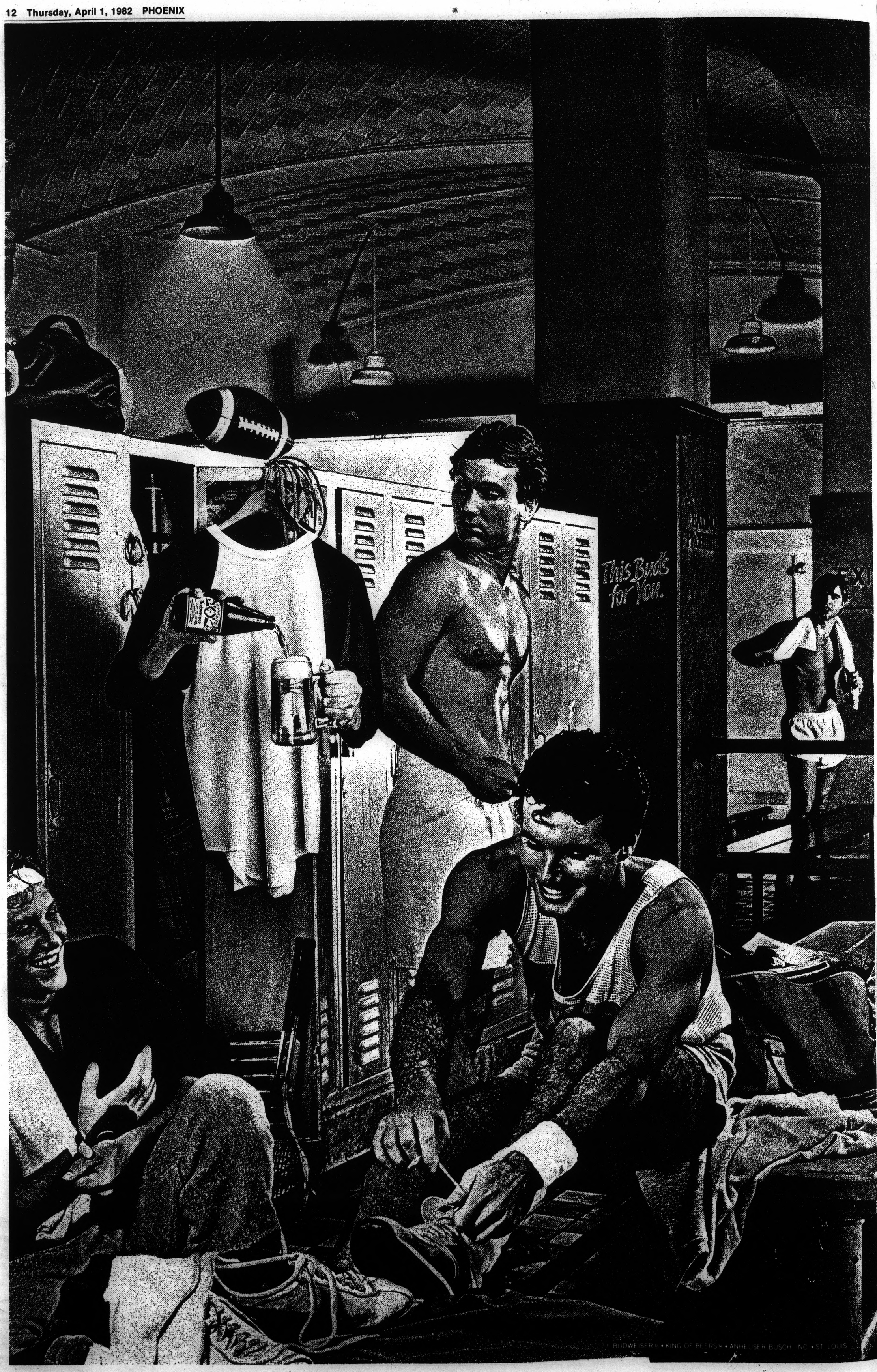
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19th Ave. & Holloway: pedestrians beware!

By Jan Gauthier

"I never even saw him," said Matt Hansen after hitting a pedestrian Monday afternoon at 19th and Holloway. Accidents are common at this intersection as students try to make it across the street before the light changes.

Police didn't release the name of the victim, whose dash proved unsuccessful. Hansen, returning from St. Ignatius High School, continued through the intersection as the light turned green, his view blocked by a streetcar.

Racist dorm graffiti

By Bill Coniff

Nine months after arriving from South Africa, SF State student Sheryl Taub was confronted with what she considered life-threatening graffiti on the bathroom stalls of the third floor of Mary Park Hall.

However, the content and implication of the graffiti, which has since been removed, remains in question.

"All fucking South Africans have got to be killed, especially the fucking South African on our floor," Taub quoted. "She's got to be stabbed or she's got to be hung. If nobody's going to do anything about it, I will."

According to campus police, it read: "Kill the South Africans. Send the South Africans home."

Another third floor student, who wishes to remain anonymous because of the "militant black chicks on the floor," said the graffiti was a running dialogue. She said it began with: "Black Africa to rule again," under which was later written, "Death to all black Afrikaaners." It concluded, she said, when someone wrote, "Death to all people who hate people for no reason."

"I was petrified," Taub said. "I just burst into tears. I thought somebody was going to stab me to death. I just walked around the corridors sizing everybody up and down, thinking, 'Is it him? Is it her? Who is it?' "

Taub said she notified the campus police and the housing office, but was told there was little they could do.

"It was not singling her out as far as the floor or anything. You can go to whatever bathroom stall on campus and you'll find anything for any nationality you wish," said Lt. Richard Van Slyke, Department of Public Safety spokesman.

"These things are nearly impossible to follow up unless you have a witness. Frankly, how are you going to have a witness in a bathroom stall?" he said.

"Until my name was mentioned," Taub said, "they could do nothing about it. So I asked, 'What do I do, stand here and wait to be stabbed, and then you'll do something?' "

The housing office washed off the original graffiti, but recently "Death to all South Afrikaaners" and "Blacks united" were written again. After the original incident, Taub asked for a room change and said she was told it would be arranged.

"Having had trouble in South Africa being a white person and having been through bad experiences there, I did not want to go through that again," said Taub. She said the room change process was taking so long she moved in with a friend in the Verducci dorm without notifying the housing office.

"Sometimes it follows you, which means moving is not always the answer," said Housing Director Don Finlayson. "If you're in a certain area for a while, you've got friends and a support system. You move to another floor and another building, and nobody knows you, nobody cares about you, nobody even knows what's happened to you.

"If she really thinks that moving is going to help her, then we'll move her, but the right way, with all the proper paperwork. Not just for her to do it, solve her own problem, and give us another one."

The new problem for the housing office is that the room Taub took had already been assigned to another student who had priority. Taub has not yet been given a new room.

"It's not even a joke that they're threatening me like this, and nobody's really taking it too seriously," Taub said. "And that's scary, that's really scary."

Europe

Continued from page 7

because many young people are ready to cut off their luxuries for an idea.

"It is tricky because it is not good to be involved in a leftist movement — for jobs or careers. They hide behind masks and veils. There's nothing they can really do."

Frieders explained that Austria must deal with the Soviet Union because it is part of Europe. The country is surrounded by Soviet bloc nations. He said, in regard to the Soviet pipeline, that the United States is still selling grain to the Soviet Union and should try to understand that Europe needs the pipeline.

Frieders did not agree with the United States' approach to Poland.

"The U.S. sanctions affect the poor. The Reagan administration overestimated its ideologies and underestimated human ideologies."

Ethnic

Continued from page 8

McGee contends, "being tenured doesn't guarantee security — especially if you are the newest of the tenured like we are."

Ianni said every school's tenured positions are subject to enrollment patterns and the main function of tenure is to provide job security within a department.

"It is true that in 1978 when the School of Ethnic Studies had 517 students it had more faculty positions than it's going to have next fall," Ianni said. Since 1978 the program has lost four faculty members. Next fall the number of faculty positions will be two — two less than this semester — with 13 having tenure and tenure-track status. The number of tenured faculty has grown from nine to 13 since 1976.

According to McGee, however, some compromises from the administration could be made because of the low percentage of tenured positions in the school. Last fall the school had 18 percent fewer tenured positions than other schools in the university.

Ianni said it is university policy to grant a new school a smaller percentage of tenured positions.

"Since the tenure-tract process started six years ago, it has been the policy to tenure a school gradually so you develop a core faculty with internal growth," he said.

The effect of Gov. Brown's proposed 5 percent across-the-board cut in funding to the CSU system will affect all schools at SF State, and Ianni contends the School of Ethnic Studies budget will not be reduced out of proportion to its declining enrollment.

"In lots of ways my presumption is that the provost has been as equitable as possible. But I feel that because we're one of the youngest schools on campus and because of our lack of tenured positions that some kinds of concessions should be made," said McGee.

Phone

Continued from page 2

ral office to the AS offices at Cal-State Los Angeles, where Terrell's sister, Yvonne, was then student body president. Money spent on calls from the legal referral office to Cal-State Los Angeles during this time accounted for almost six times the amount spent on similar calls from the SF State AS offices.

● $189.91 in third-party calls involving Rainey's Oakland number.

The newly revealed calls are all legal because they were made prior to the AS policy, passed last April, which said no third-party or collect calls would be accepted.

In reaction to the new findings, Terrell said: "I think this investigation by the Phoenix reporter has proven to be very narrow-minded in the way it was handled, by focusing on two people. I think this story has been blown out of proportion."

Rainey was not available for comment.

"I think it only right that she (Terrell) pay the money back voluntarily," said assistant speaker of the legislature Glenn Merker.

Merker admitted, though, that the AS could do little to get the money back.

"Our hands are tied," he said.

At least $312.85 in third-party calls made by Terrell after April 1981 and $86.64 in similar calls made by Rainey could definitely be recharged since they are covered by the AS phone policy. The AS business office has informed Pacific Telephone that they will not pay for the third-party calls. Officials at Pacific Telephone would not comment on whether they are investigating the situation.

Terrell said she would pay back the calls she feels "were strictly personal."

"I can justify a lot of the calls, and my figures will probably be a lot less than what the paper brings out. Since I'm the only one that knows the nature of my calls, whether business or personal, the burden is on the other person to prove the calls weren't justifiable. Happy hunting."

Guest

Continued from page 1

"I can never get near the shithead," said Yee. "My job is to clear the building every night, and that includes not-so-human forms of life. If I catch the sucker, I'll off him. He's gonna' cost me my bleeding job."

Yee links "Quasi" with a series of mishaps around the union. "We've had a couple of gas leaks in the building no one could really explain. I think he's getting off on it."

He also believes "Quasi" is responsible for recent thefts of 90 pounds of cream cheese and potato chips.

"Somebody broke into the chip machine and stole the whole batch. No one in their right mind would do that," he said.

The Department of Public Safety has thus far avoided investigating the errant tenant.

"We're not gonna' send our boys in there to deal with some freak out of the movies," said Lt. Richard Van Slyke of DPS. "Let the students deal with it."

Students on campus have not been insensitive to the plight of the crooked squatter. Students in Support of Hopeless Indigent Tenants (SSHIT), under the leadership of Esmeralda Goodbody, is seeking donations of cream cheese and potato chips for "Quasi."

"I'm sure he's just terribly misunderstood," said Goodbody. "It's not his fault if he's got no taste."

Stiff

Continued from page 1

I want to see is Uncle Sebastian alive and kicking again. They say you can't take it with you, and I sure don't want to give it back."

"Some of our classmates were ecstatic," chimed Frank. "They were talking about reviving the great minds of our time . . . Einstein, guys like that. But do you know what they look like after they've been in the ground for a while?"

Frank and Stein also said they have been contacted by the Pentagon with proposals for adapting the Humpty Dumpty process to military uses.

"This guy wanted to know if we could pull the same trick on soldiers killed in battle," Frank said. "We laughed in his face. 'Plenty more where they came from,' we told him."

The revived cadaver, slightly green in the face but apparently no worse for wear, is now staying in Swan's Museum of Natural Science in the basement of Hensill Hall.

"The impact of Frank and Stein's blunder is immeasurable," Swan said, noting that accidental discoveries account for a large part of scientific knowledge.

"Immeasurable," he repeated incredulous. "I have no way of knowing how much formaldehyde this stiff has downed in the past week."

The identity of the revived cadaver, nicknamed "Humpty," has not been revealed, and Humpty himself offered no clue.

"I've been called a lot of things in my time," he grinned, "A useless stiff, a deadbeat. Humpty suits me fine."

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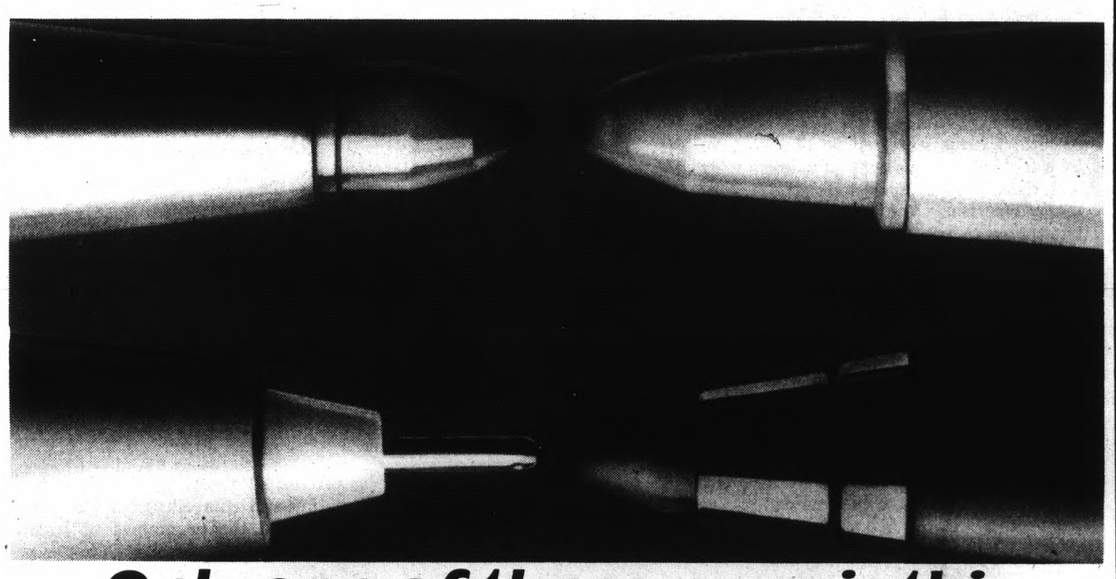

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Arts

Sweet sound arrives

By R.C. Morgan-Wilde

When Sweet Honey In The Rock takes to the stage tomorrow night at the Oakland Auditorium Theater, there will probably be something to shout about.

Singer Ysaye Barnwell, describing her voice as somewhere between bass and contralto ("balto"), said in an interview Tuesday, "Sweet Honey is a group of black women singers. We do not specialize in styles. In fact, we struggle to not be catergorized in what we do."

Although each of the groups five members sing different parts in the intricate harmonies on the group's brand new album, "Good News," some voices appear more suited to the lead singing, which is so important in an a capella performance.

The album, recorded live in Washington, D.C., makes full use of each of the singer's talents.

The founder of the group, Bernice Johnson Reagon, is the only original member of the group still performing with Sweet Honey.

There have been 18 different women in Sweet Honey In The Rock since it was founded in 1973.

Reagon is from Albany, Ga., and was a participant in the 1960s civil rights struggle there. She strives to improve, impress, and retain her cultural legacy.

She recently supervised and selected the music for a Smithsonian Institution three-record set called "Voices of the Civil Rights Movement."

The collection covers black American freedom songs from 1960 to 1966. Reagon, a Howard University graduate, put together the 23-page booklet accompanying the recordings.

The other current members of Sweet Honey include: Evelyn Harris, Yasmeen (Bheti) Williams, Aisha Kahlil and sign-language interpreter Shirley Childress. All live in Washington, D.C., but come from different backgrounds, said Barnwell. "Most of us studied music or voice," she said.

"In addition to my study of violin for 15 years, I majored in music in my home state, New York," said Barnwell.

"Learning how to sing music in a black church is a formal process of learning what black people go through. It is a continuing tradition among us.

"It is important to us to bring new messages in familiar garb, or clothing," she said.

The song "Steven Biko" on the live album best reflects the message Barnwell describes. The song compares the plight of a South African dissident to a similar person in Charleston, North Carolina.

"With the 'Biko' song we show our political consciousness and try to maintain the traditional black musical form," said Barnwell.

On the "Good News" album Sweet Honey does both. There are no other musical comparisons that stick. A casual listen to the album may bring to mind Odetta for folk music lovers, or perhaps Mariam Makeba for others. Yet, the exquisite lyrics and letter-perfect execution do not hint at copy, catism.

Barnwell said, "There are differences between spirituals and Gospels: first is a time difference. Spirituals evolved out of slavery. Singers talked to Jesus and about heaven, but they were always symbols for freedom.

"Gospels came later and they served a different purpose. They were used by a free people to reaffirm a spiritual way to get through the day. Often the Gospels used the Bible for a source."

The title song on the album clearly falls into the Gospel category with its rural, church-like performance. Its emotional structure neatly fits Barnwell's explanation.

"Black people share oppression, no matter where they come from. Other than color, it is our common ground and you have to speak out to the oppression no matter where it comes from.

"People do lots of destructive things to themselves. Outsiders are not always to blame," Barnwell added.

If the album is an indication, Friday night at the Oakland Auditorium will be constructive. The show is at 8 p.m. Seating is reserved, with prices ranging from $8.50 to $4.25. For information call 420-9604.

Caught in the act, Sweet Honey in the Rock (from left to right) Evelyn Harris, Ysaye Barnwell, Yasmeen Williams and founder, Bernice Reagon.

'Mourning' electra-fies audience

By Teresa L. Trego

Lust, incest, misplaced loyalties and murder are the threads Eugene O'Neill used to weave "Mourning Becomes Electra" 51 years ago and the American Conservatory Theater is bringing the trilogy to life today.

The cast, while stumbling occasionally, moves through O'Neill's complex script with elan, overcoming the melodramatic flourishes, Freudian philosophies and the monochromatic dialogue in the five-hour production.

Director Allen Fletcher, set designer Ralph Funicello, and lighting designer Joseph Appelt have created a dreamlike atmosphere. The heavy doors dominating the center of the stage serve at various times to lock characters in and out of each other's lives. When Lavinia Mannon closes them for the last time, entombing herself in the "mansion of hatred," the finality is so intense it takes the audience a few seconds to respond.

O'Neill derived his story of the Mannon family from the Greek play by Aeschylus about the House of Atreus, "The Orestia." Ezra Mannon (Agamemnon) is a returning Civil War general who comes home to find his wife, Christine (Clytemnestra), has been unfaithful to him. She murders him so she can run away with Capt. Adam Brant (Aegisthus).

Her children Lavinia (Electra) and Orin (Orestes) then avenge their father's death by killing Brant, which drives Christine to suicide.

Overcome by guilt, Orin takes his life, leaving Lavinia behind to live in the mansion with the ghosts "until the curse is paid out and the last Mannon is let die."

Julia Fletcher as Lavinia gives an outstanding performance. There is an aura of innocence about her even as she plots revenge. When her mother dies Lavinia turns to God to defend herself. Fletcher burns with conviction as she fills the theater with her belief in her mother's retribution.

Anne Lawder as Christine paints the picture of a lonely woman driven to the arms of another man and murder with a few too many tears. At first strong and sure of her every move, she falls apart all too quickly and enhances the melodramatic tone with weepy flourishes. Lawder does shine in her scenes with Fletcher in the first two plays, "Homecoming" and "The Hunted."

Fletcher and Lawder, mother and daughter in real life, circle each other like cats, striking out at weaknesses, then being beaten back by their own. The scenes between Lawder and Dakin Matthews as Ezra Mannon are charged with electricity; during the first two plays the stage virtually crackles.

The one detraction from this fire is John Hutton as Brant. Hutton's passionless portrayal fails to make the audience believe that Christine would kill her husband to run away with him.

Thomas Oglesby as Orin is somewhat stiff in his first scenes but comes through in the last play, "The Haunted," with believable pathos. Other notable performances: Richard Kuss as Seth, the old handyman; Nicholas Kaledin, as Peter Niles, Lavinia's rejected lover; and Randall Richard as the chantyman.

The musical score is blasted out of the speakers behind the audience every time the lights go out. After two set changes it becomes unbearable.

The play runs through May 27 at the Geary Theatre on Wednesday nights and Saturday matinees. Discounted student rush tickets are available a half-hour before the show.

Floating the Third Reich—sub-human German subs

By Rick Narcisso

The glamorous and comfortable life aboard a submarine during wartime so often depicted by Hollywood is nothing but pure fantasy, said German filmmaker Wolfgang Petersen last Thursday at the Bridge Theater.

Petersen spoke to a packed house that had just viewed his latest film, "Das Boot" (The Boat), which deals with the nightmarish reality of life on a World War II German U-Boat.

"Das Boot," which took three years and $13 million to make, is a graphic and realistic illustration of life of the captain and crew of a U-96 on one of its typically long missions.

The film with subtitles opens as the crew is celebrating its last night of freedom before the long trial ahead.

The mood changes the next day at sea. Besides the horrible living conditions, there is always the threat of a cold and painful death at the bottom of the sea at the hands of an allied destroyer.

The captain, Jurgen Prochnow, has an additional worry on this mission: a naive yet quick-to-learn war correspondent aboard as an observer. The correspondent, Herbert Gronemeyer, serves as a point of contrast to the captain, who, although realizing the horrors and degradation of war, deals with it as a part of life.

The audience and the correspondent are exposed to the unembellished truth of a submarine patrol.

Beds made of fishnet are stacked three-high. One toilet serves the entire crew. The cramped quarters are pungent with sweat and smoke. Fruit and meat are scattered about or hang from overhead pipes.

The ensuing boredom is often replaced by morbid humor, such as when one crewman exaggerates to the unknowing correspondent the danger of diving deeper than recommended. The crew also seems to get a kick out of singing the British Royal Navy fighting song "It's A Long Way To Tipperary."

Before long, jokes are no longer needed to break the monotony of claustrophobic life on a submarine. The Royal Navy destroyers do it for them.

While attacking a seemingly unprotected freighter convoy, a destroyer appears from nowhere and relentlessly drops depth charges on the now-submerged boat. Below, the engines are shut off, and the crew must remain completely silent.

Petersen said the film was shot in the actual sequence of the final version so that the disparity and run-down look on the faces of the crew would be unmistakably real.

"It took longer to do, but I really think it was worthwhile," he said.

"Some of the surviving U-boat crew members who saw the film at the German premier last September were shocked by the reality of the film," Petersen said.

Prochnow, who also attended the showing, said, "The German public responded very, very well to the film, but the fact remains that a film on this subject is still very risky in West Germany. Only little by little is my generation beginning to see the truth behind the history of World War II. It is my hope that the Nazi cliche will fade away somewhat because of this film."

Petersen concluded, "This really isn't an anti-war film in the sense of other films that show one aspect of the cruelty of war. I think ours is a film about the reality of war."

Although technically a magnificent film, one of its major failings is that the message has been said before. With a theme similar to "All Quiet on the Western Front," and in a more abstract sense, "Apocalypse Now," the newest aspect of this film is that it deals with U-boat life.

Moreover, this particular U-boat's luck in the face of impending disaster time after time is, ironically, as "Hollywood" as any foreign film can get.

on film

Successful 'Quest for Fire'

By S.F. Yee

Desperate members of a prehistoric tribe stave off an attack by a snarling, vicious pack of wolves with fire. But in time, the single flame dies out. And though they know how to use and maintain the fire, the tribesmen cannot create it.

They must now search for more. Their survival depends on this in the film "Quest for Fire."

Such was life 80,000 years ago, and director Jean-Jacques Annaud realistically captures his vision of this often harsh prehistoric world.

It is one with great, unspoiled scenic vistas, long-extinct animals — mammoths and saber-toothed tigers — and various forms of early human life. And it's in the last where Annaud's characters come into personalities of their own.

There are three members of the Ulam tribe — led by the bold Naoh (Everett McGill), the stubborn Amoukar (Ron Perlman) and the somewhat slow Gaw (Nameer El-Kadi) — who leave their tribe in search of fire.

Although it is a perilous quest fraught with much fighting against hostile tribesmen and beasts alike, it is not without its lighter moments.

In one scene, Naoh, Amoukar and Gaw are driven up a rather skinny tree by a hungry saber-toothed tiger. In spite of having three grown homo sapiens on its scrawny limbs, the tree does not break apart under their weight.

Annaud's depiction of the relationship between prehistoric men and women is also one of fascination. There are the "usual" scenes of surly Neanderthal-types dragging off screaming females, either for the purpose of fornication or for dinner — there is a cannibalistic tribe here — and other strange, sexual tribal rituals by the campfire.

But then there is Ika, played with a delightful, somewhat carefree abandon by Rae Dawn Chong. It is Ika who, at first meeting, poses some kind of threat to the men for they do not know what to think of her playfully coy antics.

Soon, Ika gains Naoh's confidence while the others tolerate her. She is the one who initiates sex with the otherwise uninterested and perplexed men. Both Amoukar and Gaw are clueless as they stare and wonder just what Naoh and Ika are doing together.

And finally it is her tribe, the more advanced Ivaka, who teach Naoh and his people how to make the much sought after and life-supporting commodity known as fire.

Promoted as a science-fantasy adventure, "Quest for Fire" is both a daring and compelling story of survival and the beginnings of trust, feelings and affection — elements that bond people together, enabling the species to continue.

There is no English dialogue nor are there any foreign subtitles in this film, as there weren't any 80,000 years ago. Instead, a scientifically credible vocabulary of cries and grunts was developed by zoologist Desmond Morris ("The Naked Ape") and novelist Anthony Burgess ("A Clockwork Orange").

But don't let that deter you from seeing this film. Like today, almost everything is revealed by how things are said, rather than what is said, whether it be by talking or body gestures.

Eighty thousand years ago, mankind's quest for fire involved traveling over long, dangerous distances and much violent competition against others for that invaluable flame.

But from watching the numerous butane lighters going off as "Quest for Fire" was showing, mankind has another dilemma now: how to put the fire out.

"Quest for Fire" is now showing at the Coronet.

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Arts

Jazz thrives in city dives

By Donald Watts

Painfully high ticket prices resulting from rent increases have left headliner jazz clubs like Keystone Korner with empty seats and dubious futures. But jazz is still accessible at people's prices in a number of unusual settings around the city.

These lesser known jazz spots range from bars to churches, and admission is rarely more than the cost of a drink.

Foremost among the smaller clubs is Bajone's, an otherwise nondescript Mission District bar on Valencia Street near 22nd Street.

This club features the Bay Area's finest jazz musicians three nights a week in an intimate atmosphere that tolerates serious drinking as well as serious listening. And the only admission fee on these nights is a one-drink minimum.

On Sundays from 5 to 9 p.m., Bajone's presents the Ed Kelly Trio, a New York-style "hard bop" aggregation that brings life to such latter-day standards as "Straight No Chaser," "Solar" and "Night in Tunisia."

Following the Ed Kelly Trio from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. is a bebop jam session led by the Bay Area's prelate of jazz, alto sax man "Bishop" Norman Williams.

The Bishop is occasionally joined by local luminaries John Handy, Eddie Henderson and Richie Cole. Regardless of who sits in, the music always swings hard and fast.

Monday nights feature bop pianist Martha Young and her band, and Tuesdays feature E.W. Wainwright's African Roots of Jazz.

For the rest of the week the club switches to a dance format with a $2 cover charge.

Owner Johny Bajone says his philosophy is to let the big-money weekends of more "commercial music" (he winces at the term) pay for the less profitable jazz nights, which he prefers to keep free.

"I want people to get loose here," he says, "to drink, to talk, to have a good time." And he makes it clear he has little patience with "holier than thou" jazz fans who scowl at so much as a whisper.

But if you don't care for bars, are under 21, or prefer jazz in a more sanctified setting, there's the Noe Valley Music Series every Saturday night in the United Presbyterian Church.

The church, two blocks north of 24th Street on Sanchez Street, features jazz twice a month, alternating with classical and ethnic music.

The music is presented in the sanctuary of the church. The high ceiling, dark wooden beams and artwork are a marked contrast to Bajone's speakeasy ambiance. The admission is usually $4, $3 with student identification.

Although there is no alcohol served during the concerts, wines, juices and baked goods are available in the lobby during intermissions.

The Noe Valley Music Series is a nonprofit venture jointly sponsored by City Celebration (an adjunct of City Magazine), the Noe Valley Ministry of the United Presbyterian Church and Larry Kassin, the 30-year-old musician entrepreneur who runs the series.

Kassin says he picked the church for its unique concert setting and excellent acoustics.

"No one comes here to pick up anybody or make the scene," he says. "They just come to listen to the music, so we get a very attentive audience."

Crowds at the Noe Valley Music Series range from 60 to 160, and the concerts start promptly at 8:15 p.m.

If Noe Valley rubs you the wrong way, try Heaven's Gate on Haight Street two blocks east of Golden Gate Park. This club has the unmistakable atmosphere of a dive.

The walls are bare except for a few tacky posters, and an old upright piano is pushed against one wall. There's no bandstand, and the musicians just set up at the far end of the room. Unfortunately, the only way to reach the restrooms is to wade through the musicians.

Although the club lacks a hard liquor license, it offers a wide variety of imported beer.

The music runs the gamut from bop to fusion, but the younger musicians who often play here give the place a decidedly electric slant.

On Sunday nights at 9 p.m., Heaven's Gate hosts the "Wolf Jam," an open session giving musicians on the way up a chance to sharpen their claws.

Bartender Lenore Levy advises would-be patrons: "Call before you come; the musicians don't always bother to show up."

Still, with an imported beer, a friendly bartender and occasionally good jazz, what do you have to lose for a buck?

- By Toru Kawana

There's Sunday afternoon jazz with the Ed Kelly Trio at Bajone's for the price of a drink.

Dance Theater of Harlem

Dazzling display of innovation

By Claire Holmes

The Dance Theater of Harlem (DTH), which performed at the War Memorial Opera House last week, is a rags-to-riches story.

It all began in the basement of a small church in Harlem when, after the death of Martin Luther King Jr., the company was formed in his tribute. Perhaps the divine environment inspired this company to become what it is today — a group of exceptional dancers.

The DTH ensemble and co-directors Arthur Mitchell and Karel Shook are not afraid to leap over the proverbial line and incorporate unconventional movement. And the opening-night audience proved its appreciation with intermittent spontaneous applause.

Innovation was the repertoire's outstanding characteristic. A company that does a balletic Equus and a mythological rendition of Firebird does not classify as mundane.

Equus, a theater-dance performance, illustrated the multifacted talent of the DTH. The dancers, dressed in street clothes, looked like off-Broadway actors. The program could have been in a basement theater where a few friends of the actors watched a rehearsal. But the erratic dance professionally and brilliantly conveyed the emotional conflicts of the Equus story.

Firebird, the finale, moved the audience to a well-deserved standing ovation. With undertones of Asian dance, the DTH performed almost flawlessly and led the audience on an odyssey through a magical forest. The red costumes and unusual movements were dazzling.

While physical contact and arm-hand movement are not uncommon in ballet, the combination is not often so obviously well done. It was satisfying to see dancers who are not adverse to getting down on the floor to make a point. Even more enjoyable, the company used the entire stage.

Throughout the ballet, the dancers appeared at ease, even smiling. It looked simple — a mark of good dance.

Arthur Mitchell has truly brought the DTH from a church stage to a state of divine perfection. Too bad Lew Christensen and Michael Smuin cannot do the same for the San Francisco Ballet.

'Funny Old Man' takes serious look at Poland

By R.C. Morgan-Wilde

If the decline of Germany's Second Reich was creatively mirrored in the works of Kurt Weill and Bertolt Brecht, then "The Funny Old Man," by Polish playwright Tadeusz Rozewicz, is the Polish version of Brecht and Weill's "The Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny."

The one-act play, presented in two scenes at the Scottish Rite Temple, in its American premier, shows one man's view of why and what Polish resistance to Soviet domination means.

"The Funny Old Man," written in 1963, is a narrative play — much of the action is verbal, and simply told by the protagonist on trial in a court of law.

Frank Reilly, in the role of the old man accused of molesting young girls, portrays perfectly the type of everyman who finds himself caught up in the imperfect bureaucracy of a totalitarian system.

Robbed of his privacy, his fantasies and his only joys in life (candy, companionship, and identity as an individual), Reilly's old man kids, slings platitudes and makes the heart break for his unalterable plight.

Rozewicz allows us to see the old man accosted (through his recollections being acted out) by a young tough in a bathroom where he is reading the graffiti.

Threatened, and asked for money, the old man replies, "I am an old man, I work in this museum part time, all I get is a pittance . . . It's halfway through the month, and I'm penniless."

This and similar devices resemble Brecht at his most bitter, as in his "Arturo Ui," which uses gangsters as foils and caricatures of Hilter in his rise to power in Germany.

The struggle for liberty is central to both pieces. Uncanny effects, used by director Charlotte Morris, places "The Funny Old Man" squarely in the "expressionistic" mold that Brecht used so well.

"The Funny Old Man" will be revived in April, by the Polish Arts and Culture Foundation. For dates and times call 474-7070.

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VITTORIO MEZZOGIORNO

PAPA

MICHELE PLACIDO

Through the story of three brothers, and their family, I have tried to speak about all of us, our life, death, loneliness, the old and eternal values that we all carry within ourselves and the forces which threaten them; but of our need for trust and our hope as well.

Francesco Rosi

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Sports

Gators' national champ

Gymnast vaults to the top

By Barry Locke

Gymnast Cindy Lazzarino, SF State's newly crowned NCAA Division II national champion in the vault, looks upon her junior year with satisfaction. But next year could be even better.

"If she improves like she did this year and if her desire is still there, and I think it is, she could do even better," said Coach Joan Hann.

"I need to improve on a lot of stuff and I want to learn some new tricks," said Lazzarino. "It looks like some Division I schools will drop down to Division II, so if I can do as well next year as I did this year I'll be happy."

Lazzarino led the Gators to a seventh-place finish in the Nationals in Springfield, Mass. last weekend. In addition to winning the vault, she placed fourth in the all-around competition and fifth in the uneven parallel bars. Among the women who finished ahead of her in the bars was teammate Darcy Heath, who finished third.

"I also thought I'd do better in the floor exercise," Lazzarino said. "But that didn't work out. Both Darcy and I felt we didn't get the scores we deserved, but that's the way meets go sometimes."

Lazzarino, 20, transferred here after spending two years at West Valley Junior College in Saratoga.

One of three children, she was recruited by San Diego State but she didn't want to be that far away from her family in San Jose.

Lazzarino chose SF State because of what she had heard about Hann, who coached at West Valley before coming here in 1979.

"I also came here because my friend (teammate Stacey Holmes) also wanted to," said Lazzarino. "And we knew Darcy (Heath) from competition and we liked her a lot."

Going into the Nationals, Lazzarino said she was confident, especially about her changes in the vault, her best event.

"I was hyped, really hyped," she said. "I knew I had a very good chance to place."

A score of 9.15 on her first vault gave Lazzarino a lead after the first night of competition.

A combination of nerves and Friday night socializing with friends kept Lazzarino from a full night's rest before Saturday night's final round.

"All I could think was, 'Don't blow it,' " she said. "But it wasn't just that, it was also the number of people there (an overflow crowd of about 2,500 at Springfield College). I had never competed in front of a crowd like that."

Lazzarino managed a 9.05 Saturday night and that was good enough to win the vault.

"I was elated," said Hann. "I really did expect her to win."

Lazzarino's victory in the vault qualified her for the Division I Nationals. Unfortunately she would have had to vault across the country to compete as they were being held in Utah the same weekend.

"I am very disappointed that she doesn't get to see how she would do," said Hann. "I was told this scheduling would never happen again. I don't understand how it happened this time."

Lazzarino had mixed emotions about missing the tougher competition.

"It would have been fun to see how I would have done," she said. "But Division I colleges are very good and I really don't know if I would have had a chance."

Lazzarino credits her coach at West Valley, Bruce Irvine, and Hann for molding her into a winner.

"I've had two of the best coaches a person could have," she said.

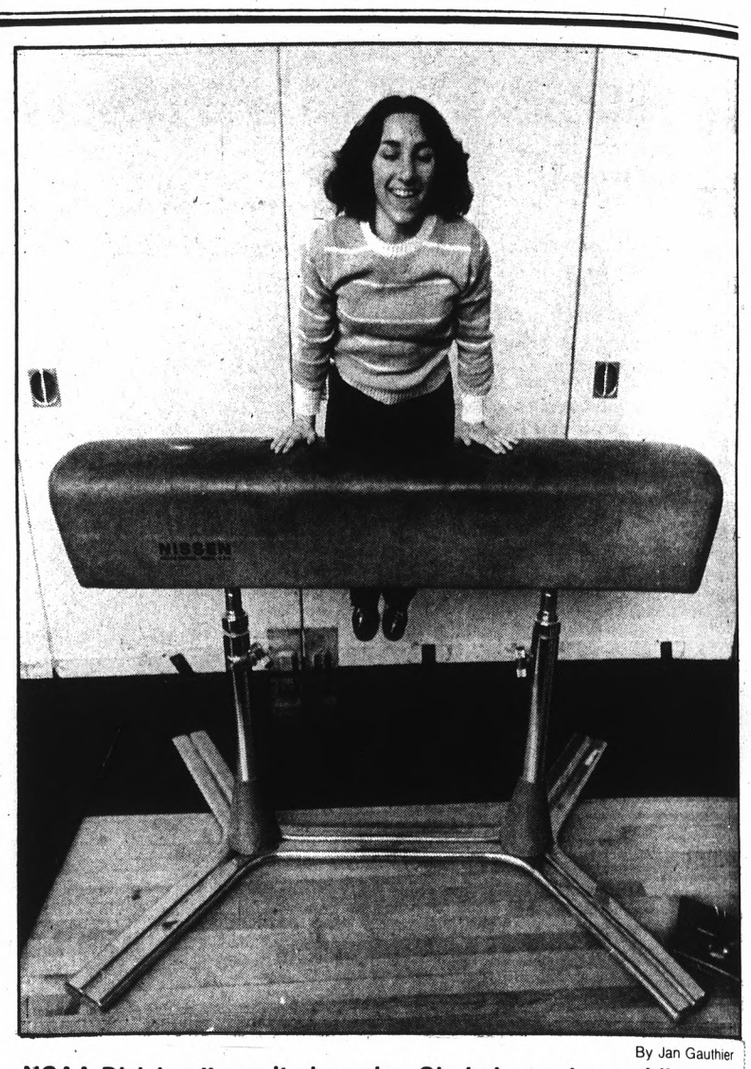
Hann also helped by pushing her to practice more, a sometimes laborious task for gymnasts, she added.

"Actually she's motivated from within," said Hann. "She wants to be on top and she's gone out and done it."

An elementary education major, Lazzarino wants to teach school or coach children in gymnastics.

"I love working with young kids," she said. "I wouldn't want to coach a team through competition. I don't think I'd be good at that."

But before decision-making time, Lazzarino has a year of eligibility left in which she hopes she can perform at least as well as this year.



By Jan Gauthier

NCAA Division II vault champion Cindy Lazzarino exhibits the style which won her national honors.

Baseball team 'superior' in FWC

By Steve Harmon

Although the SF State baseball team is one-and-a-half games behind the Far Western Conference leader UC Davis, the grass seems greener for the Gators. Just ask six-year Assistant Coach John Goelz.

"We definitely showed the Aggies we're the superior team (in 6-1 and 8-4 victories over the Aggies last weekend)," said Goelz. "This is by far the best team we've ever had."

The defending champion Gators (10-3, 17-7-1 overall) have risen to dominating heights in the first half of their 50-game schedule. They have won each of their five FWC series with remarkable ease.

Despite a few injuries, some wild pitching and occasional defensive lapses the Gators are on the verge of solidifying into the powerhouse club Coach Orrin Freeman expected them to be.

With an astronomical .340 team batting average (.370 in FWC), leading Gator sluggers are Evans Andropolous (.444, seven stolen bases), Jeff Pettigrew (.389, three homeruns), Tom Sheck (.376, 3 HRs), Todd Lee (.363, 4 HRs, 20 runs batted in), Gary Kossick (.362, 25 RBI), Mickey Ventura (.369), and Gary Jensen (.360).

The starters' production can be attributed in part to the depth of quality players at each position.

"We have people behind the starters who are pushing, and it's helping the starters realize their full potential," said Goelz. "Our bench strength will really be telling when we get to the playoffs, even more so than in the league season."

Coach Freeman has had the maneuverability to rest tired or injured players, while unhesitatingly giving others, such as Chris McMillon (.368, 2 HRs in 19 at bats) or Don Delaquilla (.344), the chance to flex their muscles.

In the finale of the Davis series, Freeman, using six non-regulars in the starting lineup, had the option to pull his best run-production man, Gary Kossick, from the dugout in a pinch hitting role. Kossick made Freeman look like a magician, as he immediately stroked a two-run single into centerfield.

Shortstop Ken Bauer (.354) and second baseman Jerry Gillogly (.317) earned their starting roles after the season began, and though they have both been productive, they are not assured of keeping their jobs because of the competition Rickey Anderson and Billy Robinson provide.

The pitching staff, guided by Butch Baccala (6-1, 2.26 earned run average), has shown signs of stabilizing as an unbeatable assimilation of talent. Ted Pranschke (4-1) has apparently recaptured his effective slider, turning in a span of 12 consecutive shutout innings for his two most recent victories. Bill Scudder was also impressive in his last outing, his 17th, in shutting the door on Davis for three innings.

Most important, though, has been the surfacing of relievers Mike Armstrong and Bill Ryan. Both, earlier plagued by control problems, have recorded two successive effective performances each, and have established themselves as strong middle inning relief pitchers.

"With (Mike) Morris' current arm injury, a lot of pitchers are having to pick up the slack," said Goelz. "I think the pitchers we're bringing in are going to be far superior to the people we'll face."

With five games already rained out, and three more expected this weekend, rescheduled contests will be in abundance. This makes the team's depth even more valuable.

When the rain lets up, the Gators will begin their second FWC lap with a three game set against Chico State, slated to start there Friday, and wind up at Maloney Field Saturday. The Gators won two of three from the Wildcats in their first meeting. The Wildcats have since struggled to a 5-9 league record and 13-15 overall.

"Chico's strength is that we have a real good rivalry between each other," said Goelz. "They're real up for us, but when you match their pitching staff against our hitting, I think we have a good shot at winning all three games."

Chico Coach Don Miller, whose ballclub played UC Davis, called the Gators "better" than Davis.

"I don't see any weaknesses on the Gators," he said. "It's a complete ballclub with pitching and hitting depth. It'll be a tough series, but we're not going to throw the towel in yet."

For the Gators, this series is just a stop on the road which should lead to baseball [illegible]

"We know what [illegible] Goelz. "It isn't just to get to the playoffs, it's to get by that first (regional playoff) round to be in the running for the College World Series."

SCHEDULE
4/1/82-4/7/82

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1982	
Badminton vs. UC Berkeley — HERE	6:30 p.m.
Women's Soccer vs. St. Mary's — HERE	3:30 p.m.
Softball at Cal-Poly San Luis Obispo (2)	1:30 p.m.
FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1982	
Softball at Cal-State Northridge (2)	1 p.m.
Baseball at Chico State	2:30 p.m.
Track at Martin Luther King Games (Stanford)	All Day
SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1982	
Softball at Loyola-Marymount	3 p.m.
Baseball vs. Chico State (2) — HERE	noon
Men's Tennis at Cal-Poly San Luis Obispo	2:30 p.m.
Track at Martin Luther King Games (Stanford)	All Day
SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1982	
Women's Tennis at Chico-Sacramento Tournament	All Day
MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1982	
Men's Tennis vs. University of Washington — HERE	9 a.m.
TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1982	
Baseball at UC Davis	2:30 p.m.
Men's Tennis vs. Washington State — HERE	noon
Softball at UC Santa Barbara (2)	1:30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1982	
No Events Scheduled	

Track teams hopeful despite losing records

By Gregg Pearlman

Midway through their first season at SF State, the men's and women's track coaches do not anticipate a winning season, yet both are still optimistic.

The men's team is 0-4 in the Far Western Conference, 2-4 overall, after beating University of Montana 85-59 in a non-conference meet, and losing to Hayward State in a conference meet, 113-49 last Saturday.

"If you look at our won-lost record, it's been a lousy season," said men's Coach Harry Marra. "But morale has been great, and a lot of people are running their lifetime bests.

A main problem on the team is the lack of personnel.

"You need about 40 people, said Marra, "and we only have 28 or 29. As thin as we are, when we lose one or two athletes to injury, it's a major problem."

Marra said SF State has the potential to be one of the finest teams in the conference.

"Our athletes are real fighters, a great [illegible] of kids to work with," he said. "We have a lot of standouts. Mike Boitano has the leading time on the team in the 5,000 meters; Ernie Christmas is ranked second in the conference in the 100 meters, and third in the 400; Yanik Loyer is one of the leading milers, and is only a sophomore; Kevin Fong, a pole vaulter, is having a bang-up senior year."

Before defeating Cal-State Stanislaus Saturday, 69-59, women's Coach Lloyd Wilson sounded less than optimistic, saying, "We lack depth everywhere. We have only about a dozen women, and we need at least two dozen."

After Saturday's meet, though, Wilson said, "We were great. We won it with the last few events. The 3,000-meter win put on the finishing touches, and the victory in the mile relay was just icing on the cake."

The team is now 1-2 in the Golden State Conference.

"We've done fairly well so far and we're still in the ballpark, but we're not going to win that many meets," Wilson said Friday. "Winning one meet would be nice, but it's not on our list of things to do."

Wilson cited three women as outstanding. Valerie Duncan qualified for the nationals in the 400 meters and Jeanette Williams (800 meters) and Ryoko Hattori (100-meter hurdles) have an outside chance to qualify.

"We're trying to get as many as we can to qualify for the conference championships," he said. "That's our big priority. Right now, winning meets isn't the most important thing."

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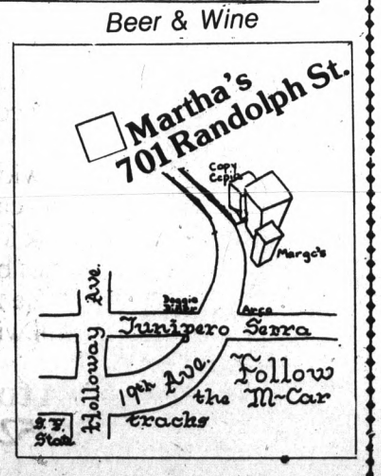
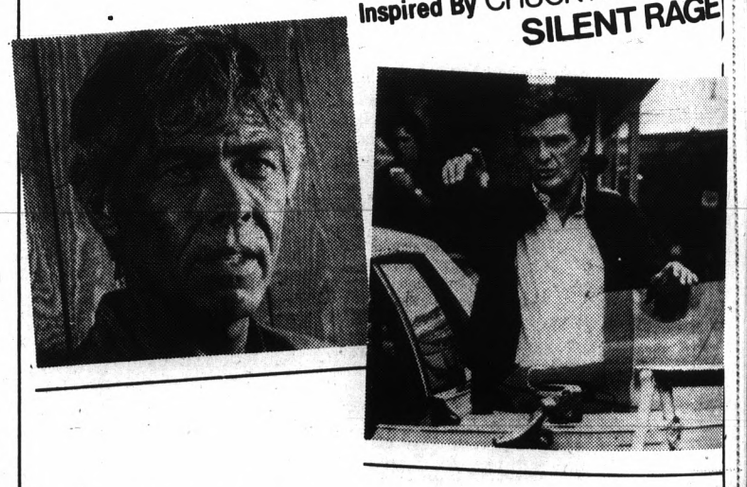


The Nobody's As TOUGH AS CHUCK Photo Quiz

Inspired By CHUCK NORRIS In... SILENT RAGE



THE CHALLENGE: NAME THE TOUGH GUYS PICTURED HERE
The first five correct quizes turned into the Associated Students Desk, Student Union Mezzanine Level, will win tee shirts from the Columbia Picture's motion picture...

SILENT RAGE

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Sports

Injured basketball players battling wounded knees

By Douglas Amador

Besides being key players in the SF State basketball program, Keith Hazell and Lisa Broking have something else in common: bad knees.

In the last regular season game Hazell tore the anterior cruciate ligament complex, the medial ligaments and both cartilages of the knee. In plain English, Hazell tore the ligaments that hold the knee together. Doctors literally rebuilt the knee in seven hours of surgery.

Hazell, wearing a two-part cast with a metal brace fitted over the exposed knee, said he is not allowed to keep his leg straight. He can bend it about 60 degrees.

"Right now there's very little pain," he said. "It starts to throb and hurt if I walk across campus. It's not terrible pain, but it's noticeable."

Because of the severity of the injury, Hazell opted to red-shirt next season.

"I'd rather take a full year to let the knee heal completely than come back too quickly and reinjure it," he said.

Dr. James Glick, who performed the operation, said he was not too optimistic about a complete recovery.

"This is the type of injury that puts most basketball players out for good," he said.

Glick compared Hazell's injury to that of former San Francisco 49ers running back Paul Hofer, who tore up his knee in 1980 and never regained full strength. Hofer played sparingly last season but reinjured his knee, forcing another operation and an early retirement.

Dr. Fred Behling is the 49ers orthopedic surgeon who operated on Hofer's knee the first time it was injured. Behling has seen enough injuries like Hazell's to determine that it is almost impossible to predict how an athlete will respond to treatment.

"It's possible for someone to come back from this type of injury," he said. "It depends on the individual. Some bounce back and some don't."

Behling said the injury was very serious and that Hazell should take it easy when he begins to work out again.

Hazell will undergo a long, gradual process of rehabilitation. Glick said Hazell will strengthen the knee by lifting weights with his leg, then will progress to running until he is able to work on the stop-start action of basketball.

Rehabilitation is supposed to begin 10 to 12 weeks after the operation — about mid-May — and already Hazell can't wait.

"I'm looking forward to (rehabilitation) because I want to play again," he said. "I know it's going to be tough, but I'll be ready for it. Just waiting to get this cast off is driving me nuts."

Meanwhile, Broking, a 6-foot-2-inch freshman on the women's team, is not worried about her playing status for next season. "I'm definitely going to play," she said.

Broking injured her knee in practice two days before the Gators' playoff loss to Cal-Poly Pomona in early March.

Broking has a history of knee problems dating back nearly two years to high school. Twice she underwent orthoscopic surgery to remove cartilage from her knee. Broking said she walked out of the hospital both times.

"Once in a while the knee pops out," Broking said. "Sometimes when I walk the knee gives way. I can't bend it all the way and it gets stiff."

However, Broking said the injury is not serious enough to hamper a comeback, and she is confident she'll walk out of the hospital after her third orthoscope operation, scheduled for April 6. Her rehabilitation probably will not be as strenuous as Hazell's.

"I'll do a little running and lift weights with the leg," she said. "I'll do whatever the trainer puts me on."

By Jan Gauthier

Basketball players Lisa Broking (left) and Keith Hazell hoping to recover from knee injuries.

Judo club pays price in Nationals

By Toru Kawana

From left to right, SF State Judo Coach Willy Cahill, Kenji Hori and Dan Augustine await judo Nationals.

By R.C. Morgan-Wilde

Once again, the San Jose State Judo Club dominated the day Saturday, at the National Collegiate Judo Championships. San Jose has lost only once in 21 years.

The SF State Judo Club, with Coach Willy Cahill, had two registered competitors: Dan Augustine and Kenji Hori.

Augustine, a 19-year-old sophomore, won his first match, but said, "I should have won it in the first few minutes."

He grimaced and looked off at the matches going on while he talked. The next match for Augustine was telling. He lost, dislocated an elbow and was out of the competition.

Hori took his first match in the 172 pound division.

It was an even headier experience when Hori took his second match and ended up in the semi-finals.

Hori, at 20, is expected by his coach to mature. On Saturday, it looked like he was willing to mature for an audience.

Matched in the final with San Jose's Eduardo Cerna, Hori faced a lean, long-in-the-tooth-looking guy.

"On the white mat, from San Jose State University, is Eduardo Cerna, facing SF State's Kenji Hori," said Bob Betti, head scorekeeper.

Hori reached out for Cerna as he stepped away from his mark on the mat.

Cerna, out for body wounds, had Hori on the mat. While holding Hori's neck in a pin that looked something like the way Robert Blake used to hold purse-snatchers on "Baretta," Cerna took Hori, chest to the mat, face down, for a little spin.

Before the referees, who made all calls in Japanese, could say, "Jackie Robinson," it was over. Hori "won" second place.

It was in moments like this that even Cumberland College of Kentucky, the only school to wrestle the championship away from San Jose (in 1979), stopped in their collective tracks and took note.

In the bleachers, dressed in blue jogging suits, was the visiting Korean National team, and an even larger group in blue blazers and gray slacks from the Japanese National Championship Judo Squad.

The team from Japan angled from the bleachers only so long as they could see pins and throws being executed. Then they moved to the main floor for closer observation.

By Toru Kawana

Augustine (on top) tied in a knot with a foe.

One positive note for SF State: The team has a coach who works with the Olympic judo team, and a strong number of young competitors. Since the national competition is divided into seven divisions, and men as well as women compete, and SF State did win a few slots a few years ago, there is hope they will win again.

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Backwords

'Having recently seen the film of this historic beating of unarmed students, I can understand the meaning of these excellent works. However, the mass of the current student body knows nothing and cares to know nothing of the incident. Unfortunate that this sort of occurrence is EASY to repeat.''

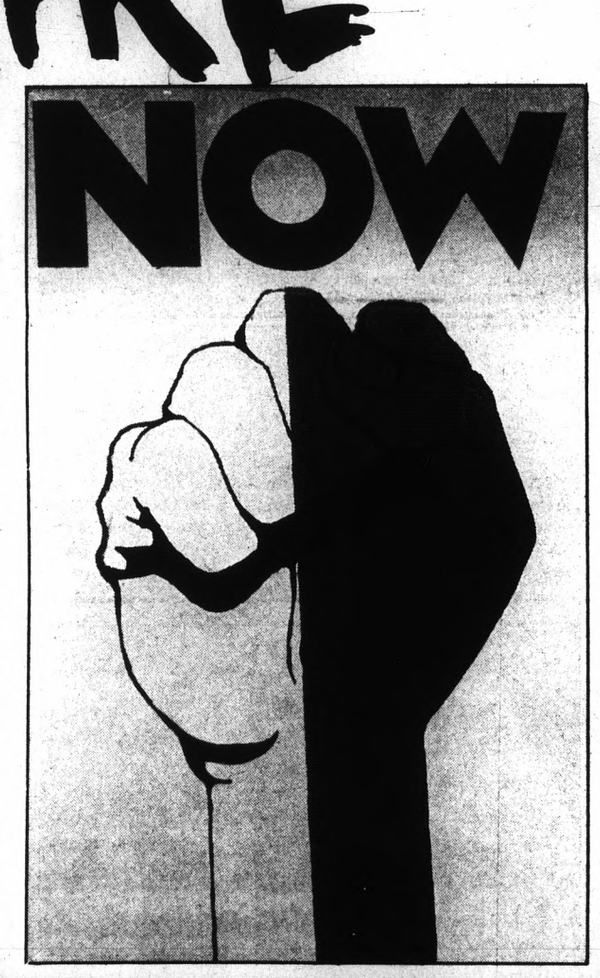
'Angela Davis, the Rosenbergs and various other pinkos would love this — we don't enjoy things like this in America. Go where you belong — not here.''

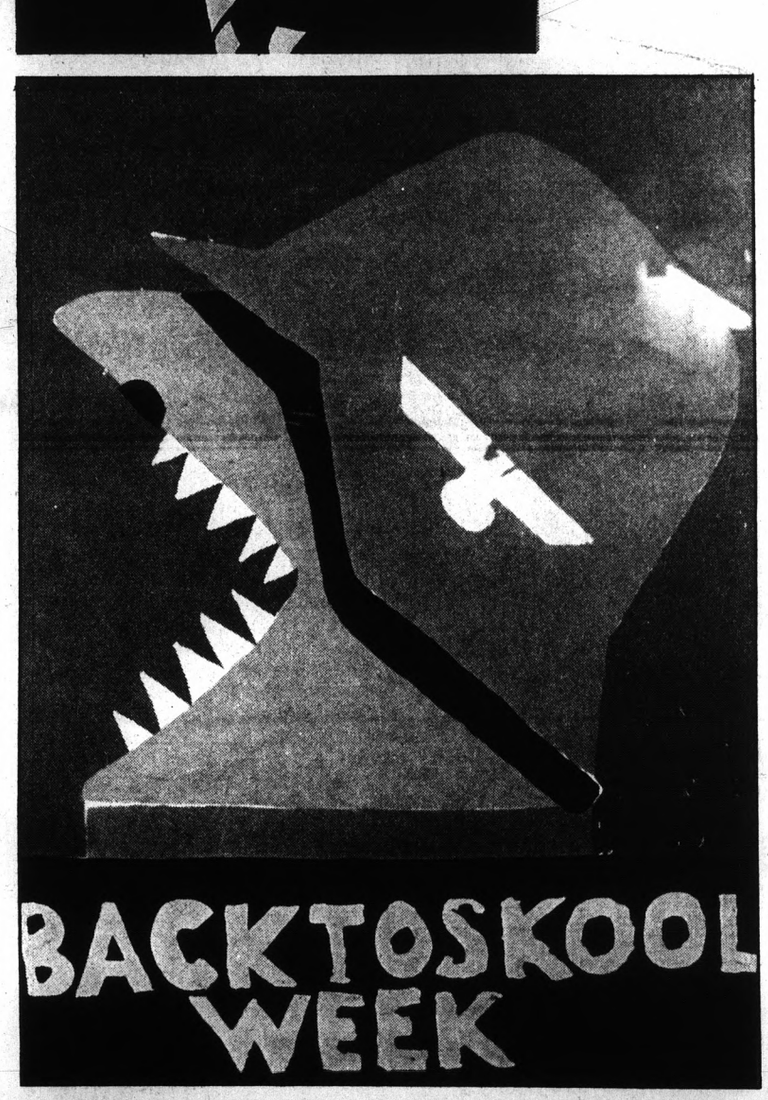
'Revolution! Great stuff. So many beautiful ideas are expressed in art — thank you — for caring and acting — not afraid to say what you feel is right and wrong. Right on!''

'Typically, women and children are excluded; 'brother' excludes women and children. The late '60s movement was very, very sexist.''

'I see Red in this Garbage, Comrade.''

STRIKE ART NOW





At a time in SF State's turbulent past, a collective of students and teachers used art to free students who had been arrested and jailed during the 1968 student strike.

The art was poster making. They were silkscreened by hand and sold to raise bail money.

The strike posters shown here are accompained by comments from today's students. A sampling of posters from the strike is on display through Friday at the Student Union Depot Art Gallery. It is sponsored by Art Works For the People, a group of artists committed to art for social change.

The posters are part of a collection belonging to Rupert Garcia, then a member of the SF State College Poster Workshop. They appeared at demonstrations and on campus walls, and today, are a vivid reminder of the vital role art can play in social struggle.

Garcia taught part time in SF State's School of Ethnic Studies and in the Art Department from 1969 until recently. Now he teaches at UC Berkeley and runs a poster business.

"The issues addressed in the strike posters now on exhibit are issues alive at this time. The artwork may be in an historical context, but they are also contemporary," said Garcia.

The strikes were instigated in November 1968 by the Black Student's Union. Within the next three months, the student unrest turned SF State into an urban battleground.

The administration closed the school and the San Francisco Police Department sent in its Tactical Squad to clear the campus. The violence and bloodshed began in December. It didn't stop until February 1969.

Bombs exploded and offices were ransacked. SF State President Robert Smith quit under pressure, and English professor S.I. Hayakawa was named by Chancellor Glenn Dumke as his replacement.

Hayakawa declared a state of emergency, made rallies illegal and threatened to suspend striking students and faculty.

Cars were rolled into the street to block traffic, reporters were arrested, rock-throwing protesters were clubbed and sprayed with Mace. The mounted police were called in and on Jan. 23, 454 students were arrested.

In the spring, enrollment dropped 50 percent. Strike supporters included nearly 150 campus organizations, and a faculty vote revealed that 61 percent were in favor of the cause.

The strike ended in March 1969 when the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front negotiated a settlement of 15 demands. From two of the demands came the School of Ethnic Studies and the Equal Opportunity Program.

More of Garcia's collection and a lecture/slide show presentation on "Poster Making, 1968-81" will be held today at noon in Student Union conference rooms A-E.

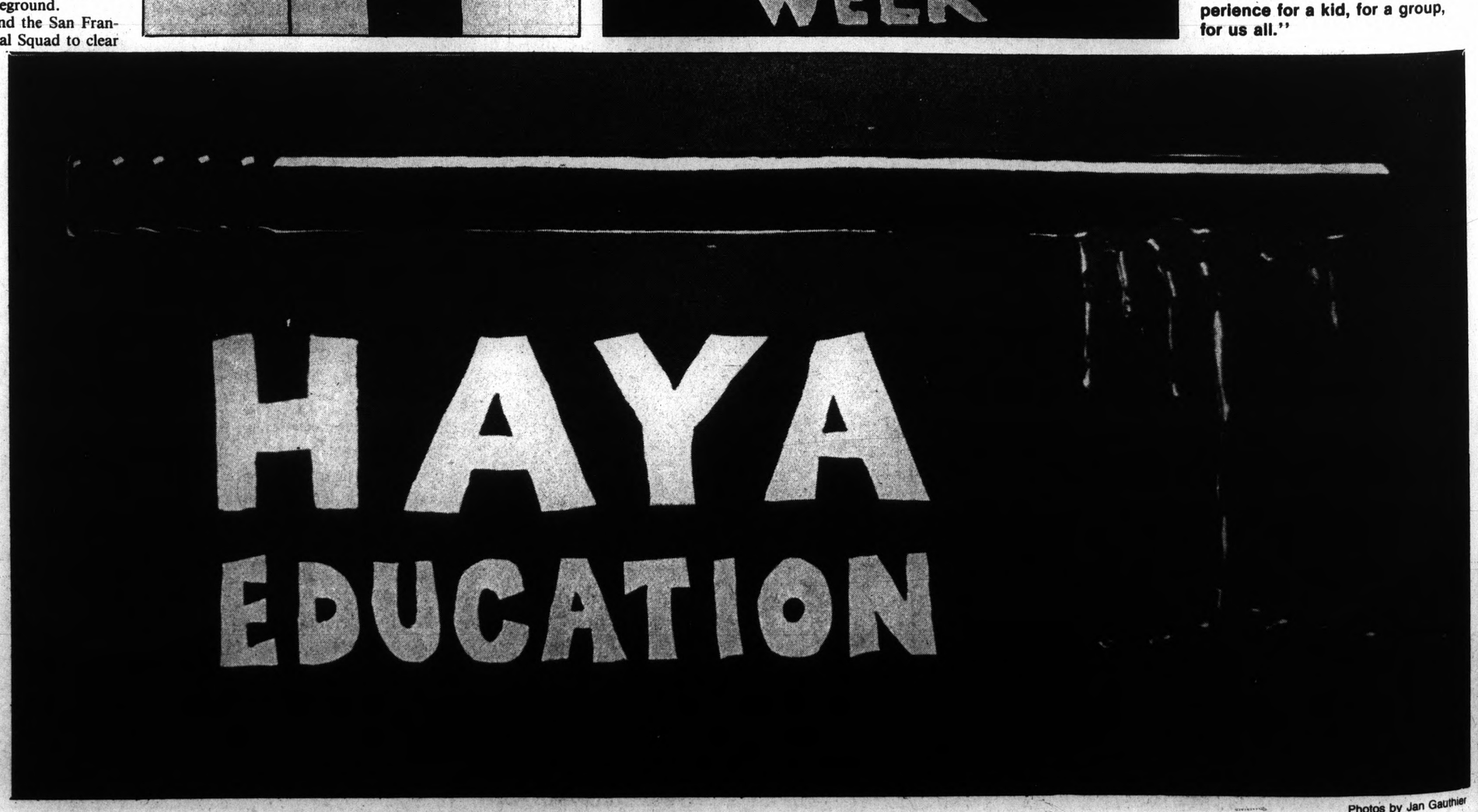
R. Parks and S.F. Yee contributed to this story.

'It's honesty that not many people are willing to admit.''

'I really appreciate the art along this wall. It's about issues — meaningful issues. I'm glad to see this at a time when we're faced with a lot of world change. We need to remember how active our school was and what art can really do.''

'Wow! How groovy cool. Like it is just too heavy for me to relate to. Can ya dig?''

'Don't listen to these idiots. The posters are GREAT! My mom used to bring me to class with her (I was 11, she was 33 in English Lit), during the late '60s. What a fantastic experience for a kid, for a group, for us all.''



Photos by Jan Gauthier